IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,082.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
11th Oct.	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA...	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
28th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
4th Apl.	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA	12500
11th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA...	10000
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
2nd May	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,				

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	SINGLE, "B" rate.	RETURN, "A" rate.	RETURN, "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES	504 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay, Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

OUTWARD SAILINGS 1913.

TEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'elles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of Poona*....	7467	.....	.....	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*...	5415	.....	.....	18 Oct	.....
City of London†	9000	.....	.....	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Benares.....	6975	.....	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcuttaf	7630	11 Oct.	18 Oct.	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7610	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	6321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lhasa ...1,144 Mon. 13th Oct. 11 a.m. * P.D.&O.M
Dumra ...1,635 Tues. 14th Oct. 2 a.m. † C.M.
Linga ...1,165 Friday 17th Oct. 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,635 tons, on Thursday 16th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons on Tuesday the 14th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305 Thursday	16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	30th ,,
†Purnea	3306 ,,	13th Nov.
*Pentakota	3419 ,,	27th ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
11th October, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukei
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Haion	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039 ..	.....	16th Nov.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad ..	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	....	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis ...	3999..	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber ..	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	15th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	... ..	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavissich ...	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G Gilhuber ...	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra ...	4039	...	16th April
Marienbad.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich ...	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber...	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich...	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	..6350	M. Franovich	23th Dec.
Fr. Ferdinand	.6046	A. Leva	...28th Jan. 1914.
China	..6917	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Climnak	...28th Mar.
Austria	.7583	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	.6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo...	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
,, London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 440†
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back 833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer. Tons Captain. To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand 6046 P. A. Leva 6th Nov 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALSADEVI,
BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE SUPREME BROADWOOD.

The *Daily Telegraph*, London, in its report of The British Music Exhibition writes as follows:—

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS.

There is a double interest about Messrs. John Broadwood's exhibit which appeals with equal force to the musical-antiquary and to the modern pianist. If the oldest instruments the firm has to show are not anterior in date to the inventions of Cristofori and Silbermann, they belong at least to a very sedate period and are very remote from the days when complacent British mothers began to set their daughters strumming the piano, in the fond belief that they were thus "learning music." There are harpsichords, for instance, by Schudi, which date from the close of the eighteenth century, harpsichords on which Barbara Broadwood played long before Moscheles, Ernest Pauer and H. J. Hipkins used them for lectures and historical recitals. A later stage of development is shown in an early piano made in 1766 for Dr. Crotch, with black keys divided into quart r tones by way of solving the problem of equal temperament. Other early instruments include a table, which becomes a piano when the drawer is pulled out; a little conductor's instrument, built expressly for Sir George Smart in 1805; a "grand" with a Venetian swell; and a square piano fitted with a device by means of which the player could transpose the keyboard a full octave, surely a case in which the designer's zeal for completeness carried him to quite unnecessary lengths, for who in his senses could desire mechanism for the jump of an octave? Finally, the historical side of the exhibit is completed with an instrument by John Isaac Hawkins, the inventor of the Upright piano. Probably the first, and possibly the last, instrument ever made under his patents, it is a melancholy specimen of a genius far in advance of his day, for the mechanism anticipates inventions which were generally adopted by Broadwoods half a century later. The modern exhibits of this firm comprise features which are almost too well known to need descriptions. Prominent among them is, naturally, the barless steel frame, the crowning glory of the makers, who more than a century ago strengthened the then wooden frames with iron bars, and—following the idea out to its natural development—built the first iron-framed grand in 1847. Within the last few months, the barless frame, by means of which the bra k in the tone is reduced to its lowest possible terms, has been used for the 'Baby" grand, an instrument only 5ft. long and slightly less than 5ft. broad. Pianists will not need to be told that a similar frame is used also in the firm's upright pianos, but it may be news to many of them that Broadwoods now build the smallest overstrung upright piano in the market. This instrument, which has been on sale somewhat less than a year, is under 4ft. in height, and has the further merit of being remarkably cheap. Cheapness, indeed, is a desideratum Messrs. Broadwood never ignore, although their name has long been a guarantee of thoroughly reliable workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....		£3,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL		£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND		£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE .....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital		$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors		$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund		$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund		$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	,, ,,	
Chester	125	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125	,, ,,	
Monkey	125	,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LD., LONDON.

THE shell Transport and Trading Co., Ld., London, hereby notify that NEW SHARES will be issued to existing Ordinary Shareholders pro rata, one Share for every ten Shares held, but no allotment can be made to holders of less than 10 Shares. Payments for New Shares can be made to the CHARTERED BANK of India, Australia and China, Bombay, in one sum of £3-6 per Share on or before 16th October or by instalments of £ 1 per share on or before 16th October, £1-5 on or before 17th November, £ 1-1 on or before 10th December, 1913.

Shere Warrants to BEARER must be deposited with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, before 12th October.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882;
and
In the matter of the CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, a Company carrying on business at Green Street, Bombay.

SIRIBAI, widow of MAHOMED JAN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan, residing at Khadak, outside the Fort, Bombay.....Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 3rd day of October 1913, presented to the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar by the petitioner abovenamed, a creditor of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, on the 1st day of November, 1913, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1913.

¾ PAYNE AND Co.,
Attorneys for the petitioner,
18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that Adamali Mulla Daudbhoy, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule below to our clients MUNWARALI MULLA JAFFERJi and HEBATULLA MULLA SHAIKH AHMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the surviving executors according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of Fidaali Gulamali late of Bombay, Mahomedan Merchant, deceased. Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof in writting to the Undersigned at their office, at No. 31, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims if any will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situated, lying and being on the Western side of Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street otherwise called Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2827, New No. 9814, Old Survey No. 1002, and New Survey No. 4382, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay formerly under No. 15 and now under C Ward No. 7061, and Street Nos. 88 and 92 Doctor Street, and No. 57 Mutton Street, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, and on or towards the West by Mutton Street, on or towards the North by the property of Esufally Samsoodin and Ful Musjid, belonging to the Bohara community, and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond it the house of the Handivala Musjid—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1913.

PANDIA & CO.,
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Pleader High Court Appellate Side,
Author of "Useful Instruction" in Matters Religious, Moral, and other in three vols.
Dumas (Near Surat), 1st Sept., 1913.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING Co., LTD.

NEW ISSUE ORDINARY SHARES IN PROPORTION TO ONE SHARE IN TEN.

SHARE WARRANTS to bearer may be deposited with the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., on or before 14th October, for holders to participate. No Allotment to holders of less than 10 Shares. Payment in full of £ 3-6 per New Share may be made at once or first instalment of £ 1 per Share.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LD.

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THE AGENT,
South Indian Railway,
Trichinopoly,

and should reach him not later than the 23rd October, 1913, are invited for the PURCHASE of TWO 23 B.H.P. 4 CYLINDER MILNE-DAIMLER MOTOR BUSSES to seat 18 passengers, which were used on the Kodaikanal Road—Krishnamma Naicken Tope service.

2. The Busses, which are stabled at Negapatam, are in thorough working order, and can be seen, examined and tried on application to the LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Negapatam.

3. Any further particulars that may be required can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Negapatam.

A. MUIRHED,
Agent.

Agent's Office,
Trichinopoly, 12th Sept., 1913.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the concerned—10 cases tooth powder.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 pair of Abluck colour pegoo ponies, both go in single and double harness.
1 Lady's and one Gent's saddles and one set of harness.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboard dumbwaiter, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, rich ornaments, carpets, pictures, lamps, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, bentwood chairs, book presses, alluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of Thomas MacDonald, Esq. and others.

The property of another gentleman—
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Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AT CHIMBOOR.
Suit No. 467 of 1912.

Bhimjibhai Dajibhai ..... Plaintiff.
v.
Babulji Morarrao Rao and others. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Babulji Morarrao Rao and Yeshabai wife of Ramrao Gowindaro Talpade the 1st and 2nd defendants in the above suit and the executor and executrix respectively of the last will and testament of Sitaram Morarrao Rao deseased and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree dated 24th June 1913, in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 12th day of October, 1913, sell by public Auction on the premises at the times respectively hereunder mentioned the immoveable properties hereunder described in four lots:—

Lot. No. 1

To be sold at 4 p. m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Vedeechi Wahal Vuvoorgancha situate at Chimboor on the South side of the Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor with the structures two wells and mango and other trees standing thereon containing by admeasurement (23,449) Twenty-three thousand four hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 217, sub-numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and Falni No. 1 and Survey No. 218, sub-numbers 1, and 2, and bound ed on or towards the East by the land of Mahomed Abba, on or towards the South by a passage, on or towards the West partly by a Government tank and partly by the property of Khurshedji Rustomji and on or towards the North by the public Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor and which said land is marked with the letter A on the map or plan thereof annexed to the conditions of sale.

Lot No. 2

To be sold at 4-45 p. m. (S. T.)

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Hoorgoochoy situate at Chimboor on the South side of the Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor containing by admeasurement (3,327) Three thousand three hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 235, sub-numbers 1, 3, 4, and 7 and Falnis Nos. 1. and 2, and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Kharshedji Rustomji, partly by a Government Tank and partly by a passage, on or towards the South by a passage, on or towards the West partly by the property of Hoolaji Manaji and partly by that of Kharshedji Rustomji and on or towards the North by the public Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor and which said land is shown by the letter B on the map or plan annexed to the conditions of sale but is exclusive of the inner portion shewn on the said plan as belonging to Moroba Bhawanishanker.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chimboor on the South side of the Road leading from Sion to Chimboor containing by admeasurement (242) Two hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 235, sub-number 10 and bounded on the east, West and South by the land of Hoolaji Manaji and on the North by the public Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor and which said land is shewn by the letter C on the map of plan thereof annexed to the conditions of sale.

Lot. No. 3.

To be sold at 5 p.m., (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or field called Urduchikhar situate at Chimboor on the North side of the Road leading from Sion to Chimboor containing by admeasurement (2,026) Two thousand and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 207, sub-number 11 bounded on or towards the East by the property of Balaji Pursoji on the South by the public Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor and on or towards the West and North by Government salt batty ground and which land is shewn by the letter A on the plan thereof annexed to the conditions of sale.

Lot. No. 4.

To be sold at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Morichee Khar situate at Chimboor on the North side of the Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor containing by admeasurement (26,045) Twenty-six thousand and forty-five square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 237, sub-number 3 and Survey No. 239, sub-number 15, bunded on or towards the East partly by ground bearing Survey No. 238, partly by the land of Babaji Parsoji, partly by that of Walaji Purshotam and partly by that of Sakharam Nagoji, on the South by the public road, leading from Sion to Chimboor on or towards the West partly by land belonging

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

to Babaji Purshoji and partly by land bearing Survey No. 236 and on or towards the North partly by salt batty ground and partly by the land of Babaji Purshoji and which said land is marked by the letter B on the map or plan thereof annexed to the conditions of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram attorneys for the vendors at their office in No 121 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th October, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
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NOTICE is hereby given that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of the said firm, and therefore the GOODWILL of the said business of Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, that is to say, the right to carry on the business of Auctioneers in the name, style and firm of Crawford and Co., WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the undersigned, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p. m., S. T., THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th of October, 1913.

The conditions of sale may be inspected at the said office of Messrs. Crawford and Co., at any time during business hours.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th October, 1913.

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Itonus, 3,401 tons Captain H. G. Piggott, sailed on Friday for Jeddah etc. with 1132 pilgrims as passengers.

The steamer Ilford, 2,786 tons, Captain F. F. Nicolle, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Lightning, 2,122 tons, Captain G. T. Cook, arrived in harbour on Friday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. R. Haudcock, arrived in harbour on Friday from Durban via Coast Ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Salsette, 2 391 tons, Captain A. Vine, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Italian S N. Co's steamer Firenze, 2,322 tons, Captain M. Geovamine arrived in harbour on Friday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951, tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes sailed on Friday for Jeddah ; with a general cargo and passengers.

SEAMEN'S GALLANTRY.

Captain H. Lavington Walton, Lieut R. N. R., of the Wilson Liner "Salmo" has reported to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the gallantry of one of his Able Seamen, Mr. Jesse Suddaby, of Hull. It appears that some members of the crew of the "Salmo", when lying at Gothenberg, were in a small boat close to the steamer. One of them Mr. J. Grimoldby, the assistant steward, went overboard for a swim; when at some distance from the boat he got into difficulties and began to sink. The boat's crew, on realising the position, pulled to the spot and Saddaby, when nearing the drowning man, dived overboard in his clothes as he stood, securing the assistant steward just as he was in the act of sinking for the last time. The rescued man was got into the boat and eventually recovered. There was a very strong current running in the River at the time which made the rescue all the more creditable. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, having reported these circumstances to the Royal Humane Society. Mr Suddaby has been awarded their testimonial on vellum, the same being signed by the Marquess of Breadalbane Vice-President of the Society, and Mr. A. Travers Hawes, Chairman.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam ..... Troopship

R I M S Investigator...Comdr. C G Hickman.....Survey St

Transport Rewa .....T Kerr .....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 10.

Angus.....2320 Baker ... ...A Yule and Co

Athelstane.....2450 Nieman..... .....K M & Co

B Dalmeny.....2503 Gordon.....K N and Co

Clan Fraser .....2291 Morris.....J Finlay and Co

Devonha .....4785 Hooker..... ..P and O Co

Firenze.....2322 Geovanine..... ..M Italiana

Highland Monarch.....2545 Scott...W & A Gilmour

Hosaineo..... 944 Fanning ...P Morrison & Co

Ilford.....2786 Nicolle .....

Khanjee...2410 Hannah...Jeddah ..T M and Co

Kola .....510 Minnett .....M M and Co

Lightning.....2121 Cook .....

Kirkdale .....3049 Gibson..... .....

Luzon Maru.....2963 Sakawa.....N Y Kaisha

Oura .....3521 Fenwick .....M M and Co

Pundua...2116 Handcock .....M M and Co

Rahmani .....1872 Lewis .....T M and Co

Messerger.....2305 Berger..... ...M M and Co

Soleetta .....2391 Vine .....P and O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Nordmark		Lusiog	Hamburg	12-10	W and A G and Co
C & R Schwarzenfels					W and A G and Co
F Ariosto	4313	Booth	Karachi	11-10	J F and Co
G Rahmani	1873	Lewis	Jeddah	7-10	F M & Co
H Dargai	3279	Donovan	Hull	14-10	W and A G and Co
K Sayo Maru	2518	Maki	Ablan	12-10	N Y Kaisha
M S Maru	3398	Tozawa	Kobe	11-10	N Y Kaisha
N Evandale	2468	Allan		17-10	J Finlay & Co
O Clan Maclaren	1775	Phillips		8-10	J Finlay & Co
P Watchfels	3627	Huper		20-10	W and A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Umona	3388	Forrest	Port Said	11-10 W & A G & Co
2	Soissin	3218	Kelso	Liverpool	W and A G and Co
3	Istrar	2979	Jacob	Dunkirk	13-1 K N and Co
4	Aleppo	2536	Jones	Karachi	N F J F and Co
6	Baron Innerdale	2140	Webster	N F	N F...J Finlay and Co
7	Volumnia	3545	Plough	T M & Co	
9	Habsburg	2395	Scherik	Trieste	16-10 A L S N Co
10&11	Chakrata	3541	Smith	M M and Co	
12 & 13	Persia	4154	Bradshaw	P and O Co	
16	Marsari	2043	Jee	Jeddah	11-10 T M and Co
Sanawali		443	Ebram	Bo S N Co	
Katrauji		547	Hoosein	Bo S N Co	

M W D D

Sardar .....1286 Weeks ...Jeddah 20-10

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Firenze	Geovamine.	Genoa, Sept 21
10	Salsette	Vine... ...	Aden, Oct 5
	Pundua	Haudcock ...	Durban, Sept 2
	Lightning ...	Cook ...	Mauritius, Sept 27
	Ilford	Nicolle.....	Calcutta, Sept 27

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Oct.
10	Rewa (Tpt)...	Kerr.....	Southampton
	Itonus	Pigott	Jeddah, etc
	Linga	Manley ...	Karachi
	Islami	Hughes ...	Jeddah, etc

The steamer Frizaur, for Genoa, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer "Massilia," arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 8th October. The same Co's steamer ("Elysia," left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 9th October.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Borneo," arrived at London on the morning of the 9th October. The same Co's steamer "Novara," arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 9th October.

The Austrian Lloyd Co's steamer "Vorwaerts," from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 9th instant.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer "City of London," outward bound sailed from Marseilles on the morning of the 8th instant. The same Co's steamer "City of Bombay," outward bound is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—55 bales wool; The Bombay Co; 30 bales cotton waste, Council Trading Co ; 5 bales wool, H Chogmal; 28 bales cottonfly, Commercial Trading Co; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, Pulse and Co; 250 cwts gingely seed L Abercrombie and Co; 98 bales wool, J M Dama; 472 cwts gum kadaga, G Sojhal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—190 cwts kajoo kernel, R Damji and Co; 102 cwts gum kadaga R Damji and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1 case silk piece goods, Eugune Meiffre; 10 bales arseniated hides, E N Stein; 1,980 cwts ground nuts, 1,800 cwts tilseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—4½ tons teak wood plants, Mekenzies Saw Mills.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—15 bales goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR HULL.

Dargai s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 cwts dry ginger, M A Kayum and Co; 499 cwts kang gram, J M Bilimoria and Co.

Persia s—40 cwts buffalo horns, A H Bundally ; 40 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 5,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 105 cwts gum arabic, G Sojpal.

Volumnia s—6006 cwts linseed, E D Sasson and Co, 16,400 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts rape seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Istrar s—1,200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—275 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 220 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co ; 165 bales cotton, S K Amar and Co ; 100 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co; 30 cwts gum kadage, R Damji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 230 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales cotton fly, 50 bales cotton, Soloman Bros ; 10 bales wool, Commercial Trading Co; 40 cwts animal guts, Ad Mayer; 7,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6,000 cwts mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Wachtfels s—286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts ; gingelley seed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 100 cwts, cashew nuts, J M Billimoria and Co.

Nordmark s—192 cwts dairy products, A C Kohles; 50 cwts cashew nuts, 30 cwts turmeric, R Jivandas and Co; 301 cwts ground nuts oil cakes, J Hiradas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—220 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 110 bales cotton, National Financing and Commission Corporation : 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 150 cwts gum olibanum, P Jithabhoy ; 628 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—11 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co; 354 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Habsburg s—100 cwts gum olibanum R Damji and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Volumnia s—3,750 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

Umona s—482 cotton, seed Ralli Bros.

DAYLY IMPORTS—OCT. 10.

Steamer Pundua from Durban Agents M M and Co. 1,51,532 tons coal, 8 pieces 16 out pieces 2 cases 12 tusks ivory 1 case E oil, 930 mat bundles 2,359 bundles cloves 20 mat bundles clove stem, 150 bags potatoes.

Steamer Salsette from Aden Agents—P and O S N Co. 1 case cigarettes, 1 case old brass, 109 bars silver 12 boxes gold, 26 boxes bar gold, 5 boxes gold coins, 24 boxes gold bar and coins 8 boxes sovereigns, 1 case safron, 5 bundles old zinc, 7 boxes specie, 4 drums oil, 1 case provisions, 1 case linen.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 9th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 10th October :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	0	0
Total mortality from all causes		36
Cholera.....	3	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Sept. 15, at Hortensia, Lennox Road, Southsea, the wife of Major G T Anderson, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a son.

MURRAY—Sept 17, at Morleys, Henfield, Sussex, the wife of Hugh Murray, Esq., O I E, J.P., of a son.

GIBSON—Sept. 22, at Feering Bury, Kelvedon, the wife of Capt Gibson, Brittas, Cashel, of a daughter.

MACKINNON—Sept 19, at Windygates, Paignton, the wife of Lieut Lachlan D I MacKinnon, R N, of a daughter.

MAUNDRELL—Sept 16, at Sunbury, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Maundrell, R N, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LLEWELLYN—ROSS—Sept 23, at Uckfield, Sussex, Capt Evan Henry Llewellyn, son of the late Llewellyn Llewellyn, of Nethway House, Kingswear, to Clara Maude, daughter of Charles J Ross, of Oaken Holt, near Oxford.

SWORD—HAYNES—Sept 20, at St John's Church, Tunbridge Wells, Arthur N Sword, son of Mr and Mrs J S Sword, Sandhurst, Tunbridge Wells, and Meg Hayne, daughter of the late Capt A E Haynes, R E, and Mrs Haynes, Croft House, Tunbridge Wells.

DEATHS.

DE RUTZEN—Sept 22, at 18 Cranley Gardens, Sir Albert De Rutzen, late Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, aged 83.

DIGBY—Sept 18, at Llandrindod, Wales, Henry Almaras Digby, of North Runcton, retired captain Royal Navy, aged 70.

FELLOWS—Sept 22, at Boestock Hall, St Albans, Admiral Sir John Fellows, K C B, aged 70.

STRICKLAND—On Sept 19, at Saddlewood, Camberley, Lieut-Col William Alexander Wickwede Strickland, M V O, I A, aged 54.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

D'ARCY—FOSTER—October 4, at the Scotch Kirk, Lahore, by the Rev. D. Craik, Arthur Frederick D'Arcy, to Dorothy Foster, daughter of the late C. Foster, of Lahore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—A wise youth is better than a foolish old man.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (2rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mazmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-30	21-3
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

GOCULDAS TEJPAL TEMPLE.—The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Gokuldas Tejpal Shri Laxmi Narayan Temple at Govalia Tank Road will be celebrated from Saturday the 11th till Sunday the 19th Inst. both days inclusive, during which period the usual annual fair will be held together with other festivities.

SALLE FRANCAISE.—The portrait of himself, which M. Poincare, President of the French Republic, has presented to the Salle Francaise in Bombay has arrived, and to the gratification of the members turns out to be neither an engraving nor a print as expected, but an oil painting by M. Pierre Carrier-Bellenue.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Bombay Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th October, 1913, instead of on the 10th as previously notified.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s.s. "Southias," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th October, 1913.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Colonel R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Rly. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

Festival March	Father Rhine
Overture	Post & Peasant
Valse	Luxembourg
Selection	The Maids of Japan
Piccolo Solo	Dance des Zures
Selection	A Waltz Dream
Two Step	Everybody's Doing It
	Linicke
	Suppe
	Lehar
	Monckton
	Leslie
	Straus
	Berlin

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Bandmaster, will play the following programme of music commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day :—

Marche	Europe United
Overture	Der Freyschutz
Grand Selections	Cavalleria Rusticana
Valse	The Merry Peasant
Suite	Peer Gyot
(a) Morning (b) Anitra's Dance (c) Dance of the Imps.	
Melodies	
...(from) The Girl on the Film	
Two Step	Ma Dusky Maid
	Zahn
	Weber
	Mascagni
	Leo. Fall
	Grieg
	Sirmay
	Smith

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel B. C. E. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band-Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Scotland the Brave
Overture	Morning, Noon and Night
Valse	Septembre
Grand Selection	Faust
Song (Cornet Solo)	The Rosary
Melodies (from)	The Girl in the Taxi
Two Step	Oh! You Beautiful Doll
	Hume
	Suppe
	Godin
	Gounod
	E. Nevin
	Gilbert
	Ayer

MUNI SHREE MOHANLALJI CENTRAL LIBRARY.—A general meeting of the Muni Shree Mohanlalji Jain Central Library and Sanskrit Pathshala was held at Lalbaug on Thursday under the presidency of Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwala, when a large number of prominent Jains, who started the Library fund were present. After a report was read by the Secretary, several speakers dwelt upon the necessity of increasing the number of books and spoke in detail regarding the advantages and importance of having one Central Hall in a prominent centre like Pydhownie, where arrangements might be made for giving public lectures and accommodating such Institutions. The President expressed his desire to give a donation of Rs. 1,001 in Motisha Sheth's name and also announced the offer of a cupboard costing Rs. 65 from Mr. S. M. Modi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th October, 1913.

937. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 14th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 14th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

938. Parades—Detail of Company Parades:—

I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Customs House on Wednesday the 15th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

II. "C" Company will parade on Fridays at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

IV. "E" (Cyclists) Company will parade on Tuesday the 14th and Thursday the 16th instant, at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

V. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th instant.

VI. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 15th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

939. Recruits Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 15th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 8-30 p.m. programme will be published shortly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th October, 1913.

240. Signallers.—At an Examination held on 9th October 1913, the undermentioned passed in Semaphore Signalling :—

Bombr Geldart, Gr Ashworth } 1st Class.

Bombr Smith, Gr Dyson, Gr Stevens } 2nd Class.

239. Gun Drill—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress :—Khaki with Caps.

The attention of members is drawn to the alteration in dress for this parade.

233. Annual Reports—Members can obtain a copy of the Annual Report for 1912-13 at the Corps Head-Quarters Office any day except Sundays between the hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

(8d.) A. D CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A., Offg., Adjutant, B. V. A.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	October	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	11	m	9	23	26	0
			9	42 a	25	2
Sun	12	m	9	50	26	4
			10	13 a	26	0
Mon	13	m	10	16	26	7
			10	43 a	26	9
Tues ...	14	m	10	41	26	9
			11	13 a	27	5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	October	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	11	m	2	42	19	5
			3	32 a	18	6
Sun	12	m	3	22	19	0
			8	57 a	17	9
Mon.....	13	m	3	56	18	8
			4	22 a	17	1
Tues... ..	14	m	4	28	18	4
			4	47 a	16	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
11 (Saturday)	do 6h. 31m.	do 6h. 20m.
12 (Sunday)	do 6h. 32m.	do 6h. 19m.
13 (Monday)	do 6h. 32m.	do 6h. 18m.
14 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 33m.	do 6h. 18m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7m. 16-2m. a. m.; Full Moon, 15th 11h. 36-0m. a.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 4h. 23-0m a.m. New Moon, 30th, 7h. 59-2m. p.m.

The Newcastle City Council have resolved to confer the honorary freedom of the city upon Sir Edward Grey, in recognition of his services as Foreign Secretary. Mr. Smith and Mr. Locke, two Radicals, voted against the resolution.

THE WEATHER.

MORE RAINFALL IN GUJARAT.

There was a complete change in the weather on Thursday evening, when thunder and lightning were followed by a heavy storm which began at about 6-30 and continued incessantly for several hours. The streets in many parts of the town were in half an hour's time rendered impassable to pedestrians.

Yesterday the day kept fine, but towards evening the sky became overcast and rain fell for some time. The temperature has been appreciably reduced after the privious week's heat.

STORM IN THE HARBOUR.

At about 6 p. m. yesterday evening, a high wind, accompanied by heavy rain, blew over the harbour. The wind blew in a south-westerly direction, and lasted about four hours. Intimation regarding the approach of the storm had been previously received from the Meteorological Department at Simla, and the sailors had been warned of the danger and the smaller crafts lying in the stream were brought into the harbour.

The storm was over at about 10 o'clock, and the preventive officers went round the harbour to see if any damage had been done, but discovered nothing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, south Hyderabad, Madras-Deccan, and on the north Madras coast; fairly general in Lower Burma, the Bombay-Deccan, Malabar, south-east Madras; and local in Upper Burma.

The principal amounts:—Victoria Point and Mandalay, one inch; Bombay, Marmagoa, one and a half; Karwar, one; Gulbarga, three-quarters; Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, and Cocanada, one; Bellary and Masulipatam, three-quarters.

Forcast:—Extention of rainfall into Gujarat.

The Arabian Sea mail steamer, which arrived in Bombay this morning, passed through the area of unsettled weather near Bombay due to storm, which was then to her south.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following message from the Meteorological Department Simla was received by the Port Officer Bombay yesterday :—

"Storm and rain two-hundred miles West-South-West Bombay, probably moving North-west, lower cautionary hoist warning signal."

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
90	68	0 34	191 64

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. October 9.

Station.	Last 24 hours. to date.	Total Corpdg. Total. 1911.	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	1·25	66·36	49·1 50·53

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Maximum temperature though fallen lightly continues in excess in some places ; night temperature is above the average at Agra, Cawnpore and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sindh and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is above the average in Rajputana both during day and at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess on the south Kathiawar Coast. Temperature remains higher than usual over nearly the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average in the northern districts. Day temperature remains higher than usual at most places; night temperature is in excess at Saugor.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen ; Bombay has had 1·51", Ratnagiri 0·20", Mormugao 1·27" and Karwar 1·11". Skies are moderately clouded, Humidity has increased slightly but is yet about normal. Temperature is equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the Bombay Deccan ; Ahmednagar has had 0·16", Poona 0·23" and Sholapur 0·11". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the south Bombay Deccan ; night temperature is in large excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The disturbed weather conditions on the west Coast caused nearly general rain in the Konkan and also in the Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has again been nearly general in the Madras Deccan, on the Coromandel Coast, fairly general on the Malabar Coast and local in the Carnatic ; Trichinopolly and Negapatam reporting 1·05" each. Cloud has increased in Kathiawar and Gujarat owing probably to the north-westward movement of the disturbance in the Arabian sea. Heavy could persists on the Coromandel Coast, and in the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

Isolated showers are likely in the Peninsula and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in Gujarat, Kathiawar and possibly in west Central India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

21st Sunday after Trinity.

12th October, 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7 45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—S mart in F. Hymns 528, 297, 311, 200. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 290, 184, 370. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy : Rev. Canon W. J. Kennelly. 8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 9 a.m. Choral Matins; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher : The Rev. John Mackenzie, M.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass; 5-30,7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m , Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Centenary Thanksgiving Day. Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Mr. W. J. Kenshett; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a.

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MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 9. BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fins.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 12-16		3-16
do. do. Rentes.	87 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	88		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	83 5-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 1-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' hence ...	28 1-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	60 7-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·28	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·25 3-4	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight ...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 5-8	1-4	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 5-8	1-8	

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 31-32d. unchgd.

Closing tone of silver—Quiet.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion ...	£35,700,000	Dec. £ .....
Public Deposits.	£ 6,000,000	Dec. £ .....
Other Deposit...	£41,200,000	Inc. £ .....
Govt. Securities...	£14,500,000	Inc. £ .....
Other securities.	£25,500,000	Dec. £ .....
Notes and Gold..	£24,930,000	.....

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Steady. Good business done.
Futures ...Weak.
Manchester ...Business quiet.
Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 7,000
Mid-Americans ...7·65+·02
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...10·05 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·03	7·00	7·00
—·03	—·04	—·04
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
7·00	7·00	7·00
—·03	—·03	—·03
Apl.-May.	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
7·00	6·99	6·97	6·94
—·03	—·03	—·02	—·02

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·00 March 13·08.

New York official noon call Jan. 12·98 March 13·06.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·23 March 13·28.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 65,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year... 61,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 28,000
" Exports to Continent ... 6,000
" Spot Cotton 13·70—·80
Futures—Month of Jan. 13·99—·19
Futures—Month of Mar. 13·05—·1

Declined owing favorable weather reports and to weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...13 9-16—1-8
Futures month of Jan. ...13·20—·20
Futures month of Mar. ...13·28—·19
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4unchgd
Do. Months ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...34 1-2—1-8
Do. Name of Ports— ...Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull.
Barletta Russo ...34 1-8 unchgd
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... 36 unchgd. Jan-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 unchgd. Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ... 36 unchgd. Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 pc ex-ship. ...£2 3-8 £·8
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex ship ... 53 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...47 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Sept-Oct.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 46—1-4
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta 45 9+1 1-2d.
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
London—Buyers—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 43 1-2—1-4
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers—Easier.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Linseed Market ...£6-12-0 unchgd. Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Value—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality, 10 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...3 1 1-2+1-16d. Oct.-Nov.—Value—Firm.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...£72 3-8—5-8
Copper Brazers ...£89 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...d 7 1-2 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Principe de Piemonte."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags. 12 9 3-4+3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Very steady and occasionally dearer.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 1 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Prices unchanged. Nothing doing
German Beet-root 88 p. c....9 6+1d.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers, 9 10 3-4+1 1-4d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady. Closed firmer.
BEAR & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 6 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady at late rates.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta ...11 7 1-2—1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments Sept.-Oct.—Value—Firmer.
C and F Bombay ...11 7 1-2d. Sept.-Oct.—Value—Firm.
Java Sugar—Firm. Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th Oct. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	.....	.....
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	18	29,674

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 23th Aug.		6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. "	" 10th Sept.	5 "
Bank of Mad. "	" 8th July	6 "

EXCHANGE:—

The market continues quiet and dull.
We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3 32d mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do France Ready	172 1-2
Do. do Marks "	140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 1-2
Shanghai "	...200
Japan "	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-0 for ready and 95-1 for settlement and is steady.
We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95	0	0
1st Settlement	... "	95	1	0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for Bar silver was unchanged for ready and for settlement, rates being 28 1-8 and 28 1-16 respectively. New York was also unchanged, the rate being 60 7-8. The local market is quiet.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1	6
Australian Gold	... "	24	1	0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	... "	71	0	0
1st Settlement	... "	71	2	0
2nd Settlement	... "	71	5	0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	... "	80	6	0
1st Settlement	... "	80	8	0
2nd Settlement	... "	80	11	0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, allotments were made of 2·40 lacks of Bills and 11·7 lakhs T. T. at 154-3-32d and 15-41-8 respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 16-09 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 1·36 lakhs. For the next week amount to be offered is 120 lakhs..

The steamer which left London on the 11th Sept. and arrived to-day with the mail of the 26th September brings £61,000 silver, £17,000 bar gold and £30,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	9,00,000
Bombay ...	... "	7,50,000
Madras ...	... "	2,30,000
Total...	"	19,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 26th Sept. and comes with the mail of the 3rd Oct. brings £520,000 silver, £17,000 bar gold and £40,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bill —

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	10,50,000
Bombay ...	... "	5,10,000
Madras ...	... "	5,20,000
Total ..	"	20,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 3rd October and comes with the mails of the 10th October brings £290,000 silver and £30,000 sovereigns £140,000 bar gold and also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ..	...Rs.	1,20,000
Bombay ...	... "	20,000
Madras ...	... "	70,000
Total...	"	2,10,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	7,77,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	9,89,000
Sundries ...	44,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	2,00,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	41,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	7,98,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	4,39,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,08,000	.....
Bullion		98,000
Balance with other Banks		70,000
Sundries	51,000	.....
Cash		38,83,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1913.	Bales 1912.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	28,300	2,930	+25,370
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th Oct. ...	91,897	29,463	+62,434
Shipments for the week ...	.....	.....	
Europe ...	2,575	105	+ 2,470
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	5,098	2,716	+ 2,382
Total ...	7,673	2,821	+ 5,352
Total Shipment from 1st Sept to 9th Oct.			
Europe... ...	99,371	22,253	+ 77,048
China ...	2,033	.....	+ 2,033
Japan ...	33,812	2,200	+ 31,612
Coast Ports ...	806	1,304	— 498
Total ...	1,35,952	25,757	+110195
Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	13,940	8,200	+ 5,140

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 30th Sept. 1913, 1234 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C.I. Railway from 1st to 27th Sept. 1913, 1058 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish...	Bales. 36	Bales. 713	Bales. 111
Central India.	250	2,239	223
Berars and Nagur ...	.....	476	148
Berar ...	809	2,982	2 8
Central Provinces ...	379	3,304	170
Total Comras	1,474	9,713	953
Dholleras ...	730	7,304	...
Broach ...	150	609	...
Compta and Dharwar ...	4,874	27,655	5,962
Westerns ...	994	9,295	15,814
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	1,003	34,016	1,452
Bengals (Bajputana) ...	122	1,520	440
Sind ...	183	1,132	49
Persian ...	5	37	205
American ...	...	325	4,262
Egyptian ...	...	183	266
Other sorts ...	...	8	30
Total ...	24,306	91,897	29,453

a Or 750 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	451,90 *
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1913, to 9th Oct., 1913 ...	91,897
	541,897
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913, to 9th Oct., 1913 ...	135,952
	405,945
Less Afloat	26,294
	374,651
Less Estimated mill consumption	53,000
	321,651
Less up-country by rail ...	3,122
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 2nd Oct., 1913..	321,329

* Subject to revision on publication of the stock at Colaba on 31st August 1913, and in hands of local mills on same date.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

WELD & Co:—LIVERPOOL:—Small market. Opened steady on very little hedge selling, very little general selling, some continental buying. Market closed weak. Prices affected unfavorable by poor reports from New York where there is heavy selling by Wall Street.

NEW YORK:—Large Wall Street, short interest created here. Good demand from American spinners at the decline.

WEATHER:—Heavy rains again in Texas and Oklahoma. Crop accounts unfavorable. We expect materially increased spinners' demand at these prices. We strongly recommend purchases at this level.

STERN AND Co:—Market affected unfavourably by Bulls selling to cut losses and for want of margin, also by poor trade demand. Do not expect much decline. Would rather buy than sell.

GRUNNING:—Liquidation apparently over. The course of the market is difficult to judge. There are too many conflicting influences to justify prediction.

HORNBY HORMELRYK:—There are signs of farmers generally disposed to sell more freely.

The home markets during the week have been declining considerably. New York January and March Futures have declined 64 and 63 points respectively and spot 50 points, while New Orleans January and March futures have declined 67 points and spot 7-16. Liverpool spot has declined 24 points, while futures have declined 32 points.

The Ginners' report gives the quantity ginned upto 25th ultimo as 3,238,000 bales as against 3,015,000 bales ginned in the corresponding period last year. It is reasonable to assume that the present Ginners' Report is not a reliable guide from which one can draw any definite conclusion in determining the size of the crop. The latest reports about the weather indicate too much rain in Texas and Oklahoma and in spite of this the market has shown considerable signs of easiness, and from this it is evident enough as to what weight should be attached to such weather reports.

The Liverpool market in sympathy with the American markets has shown a tendency to decline under the influence of some local operators selling. The receipts at the United States reports continue to be larger than expected which has a depressing effect on the market. The reports to the United Kingdom and the Continent continue to be small, but American Spinners are reported to be buying spot cotton more freely.

The market is passing through the critical period of first without any damage having been reported so far. It is apparent that spinners have entered the market to buy and are likely to increase their requirements on any further decline. In a declining market it is natural that even the best cotton men prefer a waiting policy and do not buy their requirements at the turning point of the market, though they may know that they have to pay a little more than in a declining market and consequently the market goes below the level that trade conditions would justify. As soon, however, as the reaction sets in profit-taking carries the market higher than normal. At the present time all Bullish factors have been ignored owing to the early crops and heavier receipts, but it is presumed that the time is approaching now when all bearish feeling will be neglected and the market will show a much healthier tone. It should also be borne in mind that the time of first has approached now some of the American advices, either wholly or in part, should be considered with much caution, especially as manipulation on either or both sides is not an unlooked for contingency, and the most careful discretion should be used in operation in the near future.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Jan. ...	13·63	12·99	—·64
" Mar. ...	13·08	13·05	—·03
Spot ...	14·20	13·70	—·50
New Orleans—			
Futures Jan. ...	13·37	13·20	—·07
" Mar. ...	13·95	13·28	—·67
Spot ...	14	13 9-16	—7-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Oct.-Nov.	7·40	7·03	—·37
" Jan.-Feb.	7·32	7·00	—·32
Spot ...	7 89	7·65	—·24

The Local market has been dull and easier during the week. The most prominent feature was the fluctuations in good Broach March, the lowest rate being Rs. 316 and the highest Rs. 322. The feeling here is bearish, especially for Bengals and Khandesh for which there are no buyers. There has not been sufficient enquiry for new crop.

European Shippers being practically out of the market and Japan shippers not buying to a large extent, there has, however, been a fair business doing in Bengals and Oomra styles for January delivery. There are more sellers of Bengals and rates have declined considerably.

There has been a fair enquiry for ready cotton and staple cotton has been in good demand, but buyers are holding back and lower rates have to be accepted to make sales. Prices are very irregular.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	315	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	318	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	315	"
" " Yeotmal	...	311	"
" " Dhamangaon	...	308	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	...	309	"
" " Amraoti	...	303	"
" " Khandeish	...	232	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	271	"
Fine " Bengal	...	262	"
F. G. Bengal	...	250	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING:—

Opening Tone ... Barely steady
Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Total Imports ... 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·04	6·97	7·97
—·04	—·03	—·03
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**March-April.**
6·97	6·97	6·97
—·03	—·03	—·03
April-May.	**May-June**	**June-July**
6·97	6·93	6·91
—·03	—·03	—·03

FREIGHTS.

The market business dull and rates have fallen still further. There is very little demand and what there is does not encourage sellers to do business to any large extent.

The following business is reported since the 3rd instant:—

7,000 tons October, November, December booked for Dunkirk at 14-6 L seeds and 16-6 seeds, cotton, option. Hull L. seeds at 14. 1,500 tons Hull November loading at 13-6 Light seeds.

About 500 tons Hamburg November loading at 14 Light seeds 16-6 S. cotton.

Hull.—January to June 700 tons a month at 14 Light seeds.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	7,171,777	5,473,373
Linseed	4,317,374	3,830,365
Rape, Rai ...	1,054,263	1,158,755
Gingellyseed ...	1,134,635	693,627
Poppyseed	897,986	330,430
Groundnuts ...	861,495	870,031
Castorseed ...	1,810,2 2	1,339,993
Mice	3,817,633	3,053,932
Myrabollams ...	571,040	762,526
Cottonseed	3,884,964	2,491,553
Mowrseed	623, 74	206,933
Gram	748,654	1,437,425
Jowar	696,040	813,944
Maize	7,068	867,809
Barley	234,833	337,791*

* Since 1st July, 1913.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	7	11	0 B.T.
December	"	8	9	0 B.T.
May 1914	"	9	5	0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8	8	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	"	7	8	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8	10	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Strong. We quote:—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs.	60	0	0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs.	51	0	0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	11	9	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	36	0	0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	25	8	0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

New Crop Sold Rs. 49 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,83,00,000	5,19,619	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,50,00,000	1,05,00,000	6,07,448	500	1,645	13	13	14	14	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,225	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,00,000r	5,00,000	2,04,355	50	61½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000h	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	354x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ..	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,589	100	284	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£ 32,569	£20	£25	14	14	14	14	...
Delhi and London ..	£43,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	£27	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£400,000	£15,000	£7,994	£4	£5¼	...	...	4	5	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2,050,000	$125	£90	31	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,38,425	50	58	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	40	7½	...	8	8	...ey
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500 A / £375,000 B	£415,902	£30,105	£1 4 / £2 4	£2 1 4 / £2 2 4	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ..	£14,00,000ck	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12	610	19	37½	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88,153	10,00,000	34,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6¼	660
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	n.a.	134
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	117
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	21
Gujarat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	114
Kind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	140
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	570
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	130

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotations.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12	Dividends p. c. per year 1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd	Ranchoredal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	920	140	62½	75	75	75	75	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ltd.	Volkart Brothers.	3,90,000	...	13,51,127	...	500	910xd	6,533	100	40	50	60	...	
Bellary Press Co. Ltd...	Kothari Sutanu and Co.	45,925	...	31,201	1,03,000	275	290	—204	...	...	15ps	...	...	
Century S. & M. Co. Ltd.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,72,401	67,19,225	100	210	39,249	8	3	3	18	...	
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	23,03,000	...	18,81,030	47,27,875-11-5	750	1,410	3,313-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...	
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ltd.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,59,133-3-7	...	500	250	3213-15-9	...	...	...	6	...	
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ltd.	Tata Sons and Co.	95,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 / 250	1,955	43,236	105	115	105	135	...	
Crescent Mill Co. Ltd ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	110	4,531	4	...	...	9	...	
Connaught Mills Co. Ltd	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	170	1,24,779	...	...	...	...	...	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,44,200	...	46,184b	5,10,992	200	100	...	...	...	...	7½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,39,462	...	500	140	3,33,527	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	530	62,516	11	5	2	8	...	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000	...	250	550	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15p s	50ps 12ps	...	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tallokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,21,207 11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-5	20ps	...	...	50ps	...	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,708	6	...	3	5	...	
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,83,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...	
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ltd ...	Bachdymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,934	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...	
James Greaves Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500		1,13,282	...	...	...	...	...	
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.	Killick Nixon & Co	18,54,000	10,00,000	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	730	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...	
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,380	7,036-1-3	7	5	6	8½	k	
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Gokuldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,230 x. d.	33016-1-2	17	10	13	30	...	
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	33,03,500	...	60,71,955	44,53,815	1,000	3,030	22,245	145	60	20	50	...	
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ltd.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6	
Morarjee Gokuldas S. and W. Co. Ltd.	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	3,180	...	25	20	12	17½		
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,030	500	990	267-4-4	10	10	2	12	...	
Phoenix Mills Ltd ...	Tallokchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	150	26,428	6	6	6	12½	...	
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ltd. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.	60,00,000	...	3,72,000	...	1,000	805	2,72,244	38	42	40	40	45	
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2978,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,356-4-3 Loss	300	250	225	300	...	
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. (?).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ltd	11,15,900g	...	7,52,931	29,22,363	250	60	3,15,719	6	...	...	...	...	
Swan Mill Ltd. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	275 x.d.	...	8,861	4	...	...	8	8	
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd.	20,00,000	...	20,00,000	22,65,709	320x.d.	332½	4,245	...	7	41-	6	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000z	700	...	6	6	6	7½	...	
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,556	...	1,000	645	...	6	6	6	7½	...	
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,321-11-5	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps	
The Dadlia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	18p s	...	...	
Broul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ltd.	Broul and Co ...	1,00,000	...	80,574-14-1	...	200	120	1,076-1-7	...	12

Ready ... Rs. 6 8 0 B.T.
WHEAT :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
White Pusri 86 s.s. ready Rs. 6 8 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 „ 6 12 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 8 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	23,306	bales.
Wheat	6,911	cwts.
Linseed	15,965	„
Rapeseed	423	„
Gingellyseed ...	1,906	„
Poppyseed	119	„
Groundnuts	102	„
Cottonseed	7,937	„
Rice	1,468	„
Myrabolams	365	„
Cottonseed	2,818	„
Mowraseed	2,857	„
Gram	1,093	„
Joowar	1 395	„
Maize	Nil	„
Barley	485	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

T. RED PRINTS.—Market quite.
GREY GOOD.—Demand slack.
PRINTS AND DYEDS.—Market is quiet Demand is very moderate and but prices are maintained owing to firmness on the other side.
WHITE GOODS.—Market is extremely quiet.

METALS.

COPPER AND Y. METAL.—There has been little or no change in the Home markets during the week. The market here is quiet and no business is passing.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowdake Brand ....150 °	per case.	
American	Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand....150 °		
American	„ 5	12 2
Chester Brand ....75 °		
Abel A'can	„ 5	2 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76 °		
Abel A'can	„ 5	0 2
Monkey Brand .....125 °		
American	„ 4	14 2
Tiger Brand ... .125 °		
American	„ 4	14 2
White Camelia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins ..... 125 °	4	5 0
Elephant Brand		
Bulk in tins ....125 °	4	5 0
Elephant Brand	per 8 L. gals	
Bulk without tins ...125 °	„ 3	11 0
	per 2 tins	
Camel Brand in tins...125 °	„ 4	5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	Rs. a. p. 6 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is very unsettled and the failure of one of the local Banks has created much uneasiness in this market during this week. Prices of some companies have dropped while others have kept nearly unchanged without much doing. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,645 ; Bank of India's at Rs. 64 1-2 ; Indian Specie at and about Rs. 58 ; Eastern Bank are quiet at Rs. 85 ; Bombay Merchant's Bank shares after touching at Rs. 10 ; have improved to Rs. 12 ; Central Bank have kept weak at about Rs. 27 ; Press shares are neglected without any transactions and prices are weak. Mofussils have dropped to Rs. 840 without any business in them. New Berars are quiet at Rs. 545 ; Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1-2. In Miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdown are steady at Rs. 156 ; Badham Piles at Rs. 93 ; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have advanced to Rs. 730 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Co., ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 227 1-2 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 272 1-2 to 275; the Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co., ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 182 and preference shares at Rs. 172. The Tata Iron and Steel Co., ordinary shares have ruled at and about 84, preference shares are quiet at Rs. 173 and deferred shares are unchanged at and about Rs. 166. The Tata Hydro E. P. Supply Co., ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,050 and preference shares at Rs. 900; Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 74 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares after touching Rs. 800 are steady at Rs. 805 ; Central India Mining Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 25 ; Shivrajpurs are unchanged at 21½. In Mill Companies closing rates for Moorar delivery were as under:—Central Indiasat Rs.1,955; Bombay United Rs.505; China's 640; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares Rs. 1,420 Crescents Rs. 110 ; Currimbhais Rs.225; Davids Rs. 528 3-4; Cu. bhais Rs. 550 ; Jamsheds Rs. 120; Fazulbhoys Rs. 730 ; Madhavji Dharamsey Kohinoors Rs. 1,280; Maneckji, Petits Mill shares Rs. 1,280; New Great Eastern Rs. 220; New City of Bombay Rs. 990; Standards Rs. 1,362 1-2; Swadeshis Rs. 280; Finlay Rs. 332 1-2; Swadeshis Rs. 1,550; Western India's have changed hands at Rs. 645 C. D. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 660, Tapte Valley have changed hands at Rs. 570, Ahmedabad Dholkas are weak at Rs. 130, Amritsar Pattes have been put through at Rs. 134, Sind Light Railways have changed hands at Rs. 140 and later on at Rs. 143 C. D. Upper Sind Light Railway, are quiet at Rs. 15; Prem-Gujerat Railways have declined to Rs. 114 and Central Provinces to Rs. 116 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

THE BANK RATE.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per cent per annum.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ASSESSMENT OF POONA RACE-COURSE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the appeal filed by the Government of Bombay on behalf of the Secretary of State for India against the decision of the District Judge of Poona in a suit filed against the Secretary of State for India by Major J. E. Hughes, the secretary and a member of the Western India Turf Club, for the refund of excess taxation on the Poona race-course, for the years, 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12.

The Hon. the Advocate General, instructed by Mr. S. S. Patkar and Mr. A. D'Souza. Government Pleader of Poona, represented the appellants, while Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Weldon, addressing the court on the question of limitation, said that the first payment in respect of the Cantonment Magistrates' illegal demand was made on May 27, 1909 and not on November 28, 1908, as contended by the Cantonment authorities. He explained that a cheque was given to the Cantonment Magistrate on November 28, 1908, but this cheque was not cashed till May 27, 1909. The period of limitation, he contended, should run from the date when the money was actually received and not from the date when the cheque was issued. They were not asking for the return of the cheque but for a refund of excess money illegally recovered. The money was then in their banks and they could stop payment if they wished to do so. Article 62, of the Limitation Act, laid down that the three years' limitation should run from the date when the money actually passed from the lender to the borrower. The cheque, according to Mr. Weldon, only conferred on the Cantonment Magistrate a right to obtain the money. It was a voucher for payment, as a security pending the disposal of a disputed question.

The Hon. the Advocate-General contended that under Articles 57 and 58 of the Limitation Act, the three years' period ran from the date a lender gave a borrower a cheque. There is no distinction on this point between the provisions of Articles 57 and 50, and Article 62 on which Mr. Weldon relied.

Mr. Justice Batchelor observed that three years' limitation ran from the date of actual payment of an equivalent. A cheque, remarked his Lordship, was only a document which extinguished a debt by way of security, and did not in his Lordship's opinion constitute actual payment. A cheque as a conditional payment.

Addressing the court on the alleged irregularities in the procedure adopted by Major Field, the Cantonment Magistrate which had been criticised by the district judge, and commented on by Mr. Weldon, he contended that they were only irregularities in form, and did not in any way prejudice the questions of fact. It was true that the Cantonment Magistrate had given three days' notice, instead of fifteen days, but that did not prejudice the club.

The Chief Justice observed that had the club had 15 days' notice as laid down in the Regulations they would have had more time to consult their solicitors.

As it was they were now advised that the three days notice was a bad notice.

After hearing further arguments their Lordships reserved judgment.

PUSHING A BOY IN WELL.

A Brahmin girl, named Rangubai, aged 17, murdered a boy named Appa (6) by pushing him into a well near the Rameshwar temple at Baramati.

Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Poona, convicted the accused, and sentenced her to death, but recommended the High Court on account of her youth, her confession of her crime from the beginning and other circumstances, to commute the sentence to one of transportation for life.

This case came before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday.

Mr. Mulgaoker appeared for the accused, while the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

The facts of the case are that the accused girl had a quarrel with the deceased's mother, the mother suspecting her of having committed a theft from her house. The accused one day met the boy near the school which he attended. With the idea of revenge upon his mother, she took the boy to a well and pushed him in. Late in the evening, the mother went in search of him and the dead body was found in the well.

After hearing counsel their lordships commuted the sentence of death two one of transportation for life,

THE "GYMERIC" CASE.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL GRANTED.

In the matter of the notice for the stay of the execution of the order of injunction granted by their lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor in connection with the s. s. "Gymeric", the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola, appeared for the respondents, Mr. A. B. Dubash and another, in the appeal filed by Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co, and informed the court yesterday that it would be impossible to arrange to bring the "Gymeric," from Mauritius to Calcutta by the end of November. His clients had now arranged to provide Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., with another steamer of the same tonnage.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., and objected to the substitution of another steamer as he was doubtful whether it would be of the same class and size as the "Gymeric."

The Chief Justice held that under the charter party, Messrs. Dubash and Co., were entitled to substitute another steamer in place of the "Gymeric."

His Lordship asked the charter party to see Messrs. Graham and Co. about the substitution of the steamer. On the question of appeal to the Privy Council, his Lordship inquired of Mr. Jardine whether they had any objection to leave being granted.

Mr. Jardine having replied in the negative, the court granted leave.

THE CASE OF A GIRL WIFE.

Dharamsey Maganlal, a dealer in flour, residing in Duncar-road had applied in the High Court for a rule of "Habeas Corpus" against Nandibai and Shamcoorbai for possession of his wife Narmadabai, a minor of 14 years.

Mr. Justice Davar, on an application by Mr. Mulla, granted a rule last week calling upon the respondents to show why they should not produce the girl in the Court. According to that order, both the respondents yesterday produced the girl before his Lordship.

The girl is the daughter of one Motichand Morarji. The petitioner married her on February 6, 1913. They then lived together and on the morning of September 7 last, she left him, and lived with Nandibai who his her aunt, at Nagpada, and who was maintaining her mother Shamcoorbai.

Mr. Talyarkhan represented the respondents, while the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, with Mr. Mulla, appeared for the husband.

Mr. Talyarkhan read the affidavits of the respondents in which it was stated that the girl was ill-treated by her husband as well as by her father-in-law, therefore, she resided with them.

Narmadabai, the girl, was then put in the box and she stated that she left her husband as her father-in-law was a man of bad character.

After hearing the arguments of counsel his Lordship delivered judgment in which he said that the girl was improperly detained by her mother and by Nandibai. His Lordship further said that there seemed to be a men in the house of Nandibai who was said to be a man of means, but his presence, as his lardship thought, was undesirable. His lordship, therefore, ordered that the girl should be delivered up to her husband who was the proper custodian of her person.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF A CYCLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Charles Clever, a Eurasian, with the theft of a cycle belonging to N. Banaji, and valued at Rs. 100. The cycle was kept by the complainant near the Petit Library on the 2nd instant and the accused removed it and sold it for Rs. 15.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75, or in default rigorous imprisonment for one month.

A STOLEN SUIT.

Nurmahmed Dinmahomed was charged by Inspector Chapman before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, with the theft of a suit belonging to Mr. P. C. Dastoor, who resides at the Novelty Theatre.

It appeared that early on Wednesday the accused was seen coming out of Mr. Dastoor's house, dressed in a suit of clothes. One Tulsidas recognised the dress as belonging to Mr. Dastoor, and had the man arrested.

The magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

DRESS-MAKER ROBBED.

Pandu Khulsa was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, yesterday, by Mr. Frank Oliveira, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of clothes valued at Rs. 145 belonging to Mrs. E. Wood, a dress-maker, residing at Colaba.

The accused was given the articles to sell but after the sale of some of them he absconded with the money. He was arrested at Nasik and some of the property and cash was recovered from him.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

To-day's new programme offers a variety of subjects, both pleasing as well as instructive. In "Dick Turpin and the Gunpowder Plot" we have an exciting story featuring that notorious highwayman in a new and surprising role. "In the Bear's Claws" is an exciting drama of forest life, which will provide many thrilling moments to the spectators. Another good drama is "The Equine Hero," the story of a noble animal's sagacity. The comics are well up to the mark, and will not fail to provide plenty of amusement.

BOMBAY VOL. ARTILLERY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, which was issued yesterday, states :—

The strength of the corps at the end of the season 1912-13 was 324 compared with 314 at the end of 1911-12, there being 280 efficients at the end of the past season as compared with 277 at the end of the of the previous one. The number of members enrolled was 98, while 88 were struck off.

The annual course was carried out during the training season, 293 members were exercised, all of whom classified as second class shots, the only qualification possible for Artillery and Electrical Engineer Volunteers. On Sunday, March 16th, the corps competed for the Carter and Inter-Company Cup's on the Ghat Kopar ranges, No. 3 Company from Kirkee sent down a team for the Inter-Company Cup competition and three teams for the Carter Cup competition and won both trophies. The distances were 200, 300 and 500 yards, the weather conditions were against good shooting, the light being bad and a very tricky wind blowing.

The attendance at parades was good considering the difficulties members experience in getting away from their business. One-inch aiming rifle practice took place from Middle Ground on two occasions and would have occurred more often but for the difficulty in getting launches. Next year it is hoped to have a considerable amount of this practice and also some from 6 pdr. sub-calibre guns. This gives very valuable experience to all ranks.

Regimental Head quarters.—In August the corps took over the old mess-house in Bazar Gate Street as a regimental head-quarters. The first floor has been divided into two parts, one fitted up as an adjutant's office and the other as a regimental institute with bar, billiard table, papers, etc. For some reason the latter has not been well patronised, but it is hoped that when electric fans and lights are installed it will prove more popular. A part of the ground-floor is used by the regimental tailor, a small portion is lent to the St. John's Ambulance Association and the present intention is eventually to use the remainder as an armoury.

Prince Henry, the King's third son left Balmoral on Sept. 23, attended by Mr. Hansell, and arrived at Eton next day for his first term there. He will board at the house of Mr. S.G. Lubbock and it has been arranged that he shall be a "dry-bob," i.e., devote himself to cricket in the summer and not to the river. During this half he will play the Field game.

ARRIVALS.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 9-30 p.m. on Sunday and arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Andrew, Mr C
Brown, Mr W C
Corke, Mr E A and Mrs and Lt R M
Clark, Capt F
Clark, Miss C V
Dingley, Mr H C and Mrs and infant
Davidson, Mr W and Mrs
Freeman, Mr W P and Mrs
Frances, Mr A H and Mrs
Forrest, Mr S and Mrs
Farbrother, Mr E E
Greenshields, Mr E and Mrs
Hughes, Capt G R
Hathaway, Mr C J
King, Miss E
Lee, Miss B
Mitchell, Mr A
Ross, Mr R
Spilsbury, Mr L B and Mrs
Taylor, Mr C S
Whyte, Mrs W G

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Alberti, Mr R
Alexander, Mr
Acatos, Mr
Beathy, Mr W
Brander, Mr A A D
Bartley, Mr F D
Benson, Mr G R
Butcher, Mr V W
Barlton, Mrs
Burkel, Mr X
Blair, Mr H V
Beatty, Mrs C A
Balfour, Miss M S
Burnett, Mrs S
Becker, Mr E
Buckley, Mr C K and Mrs and 2 infants
Clouston, Mr D
Clark, Rev W J
Coldstream, Major
Cartright, Mr C L
Chambers, Mr W A
Chamney, Maj H
Chesney, Capt C H R
Clark, Mrs and child
Craig, Mr J
Chamney, Mrs
Drake-Brockman, Col K E Mrs
Dudgeon, Mr M F
Danby, Mr G P
Dickson, Capt R M
Dayrell, Capt W S
Dumanrer, Col G
Daji, Mr J R and Mrs
du Maurier, Lt-Col
de Hoxar, Mr A R
Eyre, Mr M H
Eves, Capt T S
Elliot, Lt-Col C R
Fagan, Mrs J H
Forks, Mr R H
Finnerty, Mr H C
Glendinning, Mr
Hill, Mr R N
Harris, Mr J E
Higgington, Capt J F
Harry, Mr A M
Hardy, Miss L C
Holroyd, Mr E
Huddleston, Mr G R S
Hathaway, Mr W
Hamilton, Mr J H
Hathaway, Mrs
Jordan, Mr H P
Jotham, Capt E
Kilby, Mr K G
Kennedy, Mr R and Mrs
Lutman, Mr J B
Lethbridge, Maj S and Mrs
Lewis, Mr H F and and Mrs
Larmour, Mr F A
Money, Capt E F D
Mocatta, Capt V E
Makeig Jones, Mr J
Mullier, Maj H F
Maclabe, Mr W B
Milligan, Mr J A
Mitchell, Capt T J
Meek, Mr D B
Murray, Capt R A C and Mrs
Makeig Jones, Mrs J
Nowlett, Capt C J
Nevill, Mr S E
Phillips, Dr P P
Purdy, Capt J A
Parson, Mr V C
Paterson, Capt H J
Pell, Mrs F H
Payne, Mr C F
Phayre, Maj-Gen A
Quin, Maj R T W
Russell Capt W C P
Reid, Mr R J
Robertson, Capt K F
Rudolf, Prof N
Stainton, Mr V and Mrs
Sandis, Capt E W C
Sinclair, Mr W and Mrs and child
Stephenson, Col E W R and Mrs
Sifton, Mr J D
Scruby, Mr J
Scott, Mr K H
Shaw, Mr A E
Sahlim, Mrs and Miss
Tipple, Mr E F
Taylor, Mr R H and Mrs
Tweedie, Mr R J
Wilkins, Col E G R
Walton, Lt-Col W C
Walton, Mrs S
Willes, Mr A
Wilson, Mr W A and Miss
Wheeler, Mr S D
Walker, Mr N
Welsted, Mr S R P
Whitting, Capt E C G
Worsley, Miss
Williams, Mr J K
Watson, Capt H R
Walker, Major G

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Giffard, Lt-Col G G
Kendall, Comdr C J C
Rigby, Mr R C
Stephenson, Hon Mr H L
Stock, Mr C G
Williams, Mr G B

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Wild, Mrs A C and infant child and nurse & Mr A C Youngson, Miss H

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Burmester, Mr L G
Bruce, Mr J N and Mrs
Hodgkinson, Maj C
Heaton, Mr H
Laski, Mr N
Luck, Mrs M
Speechly, Mr A J L and Mrs
Stevens, Maj N M C
Wilkinson, Mr H

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," OCT. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers :—

Aitchison, Mr P E
Aitchison, Mrs, child and infant
Avashee, Mrs M J
Batchelor, Mrs S C L
Bird, Mr E A
Burnadin, Mr
Burlingham, Mr G
Clark, Mr
Cogan, Rev Canon H B
Crowle, Capt H
Dobson, Mr E W
Davenport, Mr
Eastwell, Mr H W
Fisher, Mr R
Gates, Mr L W
Giles, Captain V
Giles, Mrs and two children
Graham, Mrs B C and infant
Mahomed Ally, Mr
Mareb, Capt F G
Marx, Mr H M
Mohomed Nurs'am, Mr
Nagarkar, Mr N B
Peeksam, Mr T
Rogers, Mr H J and Mrs
Ross, Mrs G Whitehill
Simpson, Mr T C
Tanday, Major M O C
Waddington, Mr C W
Watson, Mr M R
Watt, Mr
White, Mr
Whitehal, Mrs S J
Wiggins, Mr G
Williamson, Mr R M
Worsley, Mr G
Zahiruddin, Faruki, Mr

PER S. S. "UMONA," OCTOBER 11.

The Natal Line steamer "Umona" will sail from No. 1 shed, Victoria Dock, this evening, the 11th instant, with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6 p. m. sharp :—

FOR WEYMOUTH.

Battenburg, Mrs K
Berson, Mr
Crawshaw, Mr P W
Crawshaw, Mrs and infant
Dunlop, Mrs G and child
Dew, Mrs E D and child
Edwards, Mrs Price
Eddowes, Rev N C
Eddowes, Mrs and infant
Geoghegan, Dr F J
Geoghegan, Mrs and infant
Lees, Mr R O
Lees, Miss
Ledingham, Rev A F
Ledingham, Mrs
Ledingham, Miss
Ledingham, Mrs
Ledingham, Miss
Ledingham, Master
Ledingham, Master
Montieth, Capt S C
Montieth, Mrs and infant
McDonald, Mrs and child
Sercon, Mr
Smith, Mrs V
Smith, Mrs H A nurse and infant
Stephens, Mr H B
Stehouse, Mrs and child
Stevins, Miss
Soatney, Dr-Col E H
Southey, Mrs
Southey, Miss

A movement has been initiated in Monmouthshire for erecting a memorial to the late Viscount Tredegar, who took part in the Balaclava charge.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

TEXT OF LORD AMPTHILL'S LAST LETTER.

In the *Empire Review* for September Lord Ampthill has an article on "British Indians in South Africa," in the course of which he says:—Our Indian fellow-subjects in South Africa are not demanding equal political rights or even a vote. Their demand falls far short of that, and is merely that they should be treated in accordance with the pledges which have been given to them by British Governments and the professions made by British statesmen. They ask that in the eyes of the law they should not be treated as an inferior and servile race, and that although it is necessary for economical reasons to set bounds to their competition with the white man in South Africa, they may at any rate be secure against wilful and systematic oppression.

How is it that our people can be roused in a few months to passionate interest in such tales as that of the imaginary "Chinese Slavery," or of oppression and misgovernment in the Near East, the latter often just as inaccurate and one-sided as the former, while the grievances of their own fellow-subjects under their own flag, which have continued for twenty years and more, leave them unmoved ? Herein lies much food for speculation on the part of the political philosopher and much occasion for comment on the progress of democracy and civilisation.

This question of the treatment of Indians in South Africa is a test of our fitness to be an imperial people and a test of the fitness of democracy to deal with external affairs.

The excuse for negligence which satisfies those of easy conscience and those who have no clear conception of the meaning of empire is that we cannot interfere with the affairs of a self-governing colony ! If that is sound doctrine, how much less ought we to interfere with the affairs of any foreign nation !

But this excuse that we cannot interfere with the affairs of a self-governing colony, which the present Ministers consider good enough for Parliament, to use a colloquial expression, "will not wash." The self-governing colony cannot get on without our interference. Ordinary law and order cannot be maintained in South Africa without the assistance of British troops, as we have all been forced to recognise during the past few months, and to those persons capable of taking a wider view it has always been apparent that the very existence of the colonies is guaranteed by the British Navy. Again why was the matter not settled before the Transvaal became a self-governing colony ?

There is, in fact, no excuse for the neglect and incompetence which allowed the deplorable trouble in the Transvaal to continue and to grow until it aroused indignation in India more general, more widespread and more genuine than any movement of public opinion which has yet pervaded that vast and heterogenuous dominion. Can anyone doubt that if British subjects of whatever race or colour were ill-treated in any foreign country we should insist on having redress. Why, then, should we be afraid of insisting on our rights with our own, with our own kith and kin across the seas ? The neglect must be due either to moral cowardice or else to the hypocritical self-satisfaction of him who can see the mote in the eye of his neighbour but is unable to perceive the beam in his own eye.

The painful story is too long and complicated for the compass of a single article. The object of these lines is merely to call the attention of students of imperial affairs to the fact that the question is still unsettled and that the grievances of British Indians in South Africa have not yet been redressed.

The latest and long deferred attempt to solve the problem has been the Immigrants Regulation Act, passed by the Union Parliament of South Africa on June 13 last, received the assent of the Governor-General on the following day and came into force on Aug. 1st. This Act, so far from having settled the question, will probably lead to a recrudescence of "passive resistance," because it fails to perform specific promises made to the British Indian community, and because it does not fulfil those conditions which his Majesty's Government have repeatedly and explicitly declared to be essential.

The pledges, given in writing to the Indian community by the Union Government in a correspondence known as the "Provisional Settlement of 1911 were as follows:—That legislation should be passed in the next session repealing Act 2 of 1907 (the Act which gave rise to passive resistance and all the devoted self-sacrifice to their ideal of the Indian community) subject to the reservation of the rights of minor children. That there should be no "racial bar" in any future legislation for the whole Union. That existing rights should be maintained ; and that there should be an amnesty for passive resisters.

On the faith of these pledges passive resistance was suspended by the Indian community in 1911. But the promised legislation was not passed in the next session, or, indeed, until the present year, and the two essential conditions of the compact have been violated—the removal of the "racial bar" and the maintenance of existing rights.

The Indians understand and acquiesce in the economic necessity which obliges South Africa to restrict Asiatic immigration. They do not demand unrestricted right of entry to South Africa ; they accept practically complete restriction provided only that they are allowed to import the small number of priests, lawyers, and doctors necessary to the life of their community. They have striven and suffered to an extent which a European community could hardly surpass, mainly for the honour of the Indian race. They say. "Exclude our people, since it is necessary for the interests of a young nation to do so, but do not let your laws declared that they are excluded on account of racial inferiority. Let the grounds of exclusion defined by your laws be those of economic necessity. Treat us as strangers, if it so please you, but do not forget that we have helped you to develop your country, and do not deprive us of rights which we have hitherto enjoyed among you."

Surely this is a claim to which no reasonable objection can be made ! How can those who resist with so much passion the employment of the alien Chinaman reconcile it with honesty and sincerity to acquiesce in a policy reducing the Indian, a British subject to conditions of "slavery" which would closely resemble those against which they protested in the case of the Chinese ?

NEED FOR MODERATION.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sept. 23:—

A fresh "passive resistance" campaign on the part of the South Africa Indians against the provisions of the Immigration Act has now been definitely begun. By preconcerted arrangement sixteen Natal Indians went on Sept. 16 to Volksrust, inside the Transvaal border, with the express purpose of challenging arrest by breaking the provisions drawn up to prevent their crossing of the border. They were detained from the 16th to the 22nd, when they then attempted to entrain for Johannesburg whereupon they were deported across the border, and after the fifteen of the number were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

I understand Mr. Gandhi himself will shortly invite arrest by declining to comply with technical provisions of the Act, and undoubtedly a prolonged and determined campaign, which has been carefully planned and organised beforehand, is comtemplated. Mr. H. L. S. Polak, of Durban, who has just returned from England, addressed a meeting at Cape Town of the "Awakened India Society," at which he explained the objects and reasons for this revival of passive resistance. The chief grounds are that the racial bar still remains, in the clause perpetuating the old Free State barriers, that there is no statutory provision for the recognition of monogamous Hindu marriages within the Union, and that in some respects—as, for instance, the movement of Natal Indians into the Cape Province—restrictions have been tightened rather than loosened. With regard to the first and third grievances, it is doubtful if any practical hardships will result, and this makes it difficult for the white community to realise the Indian point of view. With regard to the second, it is equally doubtful if the Union Parliament thoroughly understood the position in the course of the somewhat hurried discussions on the point which were all that the pressure of a congested session allowed. Meanwhile, in the interests of the Indians themselves, it is desirable to observe that the prospects of reconsideration are not likely to be furthered, but rather to be retarded, by any over-vehemence on the part of Indian well-wishers in the Houses of Lords or of Commons. For instance, the recent suggestion that because imperial troops have been employed in the Johannesburg strike the British Government may therefore put down its foot on the Indian question has aroused irritation and resentment even in circles favourably inclined towards Indian interests.

M. LOU-TELLEGEN.

HIS ART DESCRIBED BY FAMOUS PLAYERS.

Correspondents are raising the question, apropos the criticisms regarding M. Lou-Tellegen's interpretation of the role of Dorian Gray, whether the London public is not too apt to give undue welcome to the foreign actor and to bestow exaggerated praise upon him simply because he happens to be a foreigner. One writer even insists that M. Lou-Tellegen has little, if any claim to be regarded as an actor of any particular ability, but has been forced upon the public by sheer advertisement.

Below we quote a few expressions of opinion on the "alien actor" and of M Lou-Tellegen from leading men and women of the English stage. Several, on being questioned, begged not to be involved in any controversy, while agreeing that art could have no special nationality and could only speak in one language—its own.

"I think it is a very honourable tradition of the English Press that the foreign artist—or alien, if you like to call him so—receives very generous treatment at the hands of the critics," Sir Herbert Tree said. "Indeed, all foreign art is received with open arms here. That I think is why the art of the English theatre is so cosmopolitan. I have certainly read exaggerated praise of foreign actors here (I remember a notable instance), but surely it is better, as it is certainly more courteous, to exaggerate their merits than to exaggerate their faults. I have not seen the play in which M. Lou-Tellegen is acting now, but I had the pleasure of seeing him act in French in Paris, supporting Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in 'Lucrezia Borgia,' and I formed the opinion that he was an actor of the very first order, combining, as he did, subtlety with breadth of style, and endowed as he was with rare force and charm."

"What does it matter whether an actor or actress be home-grown or of foreign nationality ?" Miss Marie Tempest asked. "Art is international. If an artist is a good artist it really can be of no consequence whether his or her birthplace be Budapest or Birmingham. It does matter a great deal, however, whether they produce a good play. M. Lou-Tellegen has achieved a deserved reputation with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt; he may well be proud of it. Let him appear in a more convincing and pleasant play than 'The Picture of Dorian Gray,' and he will receive all the appreciation he can desire. At present his talent is taking the wrong turning."

"M. Lou-Tellegen is a charming and most clever young actor" said Mr. Lawrence Irving. "The attack I read on him in a morning paper is, perhaps, caused by the writer's ultra patriotism. But it is ridiculous to talk about 'alien' actors. America gives us a warm welcome, and so does Paris, and so does Berlin. Only English actors perhaps have not as much courage to act in a foreign language as some of our confreres across the Channel. Surely a response to alien objection can be met in the enthusiastic homage which is paid to the great Sarah Bernhardt, and then there are traditions of Fechter, of Ristori, and of Salvini. M. Lou-Tellegen is not likely to be dismayed."

"Lou-Tellegen—one of my dearest colleagues," Mme. Sarah Bernhardt declared. "It was always a pleasure to play with him. Such complete comprehension, such grace and charm ! He was always in sympathy with me. He has genius, that boy. Alien ! Ah, nonsense !"

"'Alien' actors. Why London is full of them," Mr. Arthur Collins, of Drury Lane, said. "We are an open door to art from everywhere, the same as we are to everything else. What would you do at the music-halls without the foreigners ? And who inspires all the comic operas, eh ? And as for M. Lou-Tellegen, he is a most clever and intelligent actor, and in my opinion has a great future. After all he is giving employment to English actors. He'll win as soon as he realises what the British public likes."

"I regard M. Lou-Tellegen as a singularly fine actor," was the opinion of Mr. Frank Allen, of the Moss Empires. "Some of the greatest successes made at the London Hippodrome have most certainly been made by foreigners, and some of them knew much less English than M. Lou-Tellegen. I am sure there is no English feeling against alien actors or actresses as long as they can 'make good.'"

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Saturday, 11th October, 1913.

BROKEN FORTUNES.

It is La Rochefoucauld, that heartless cynic, who has said that in the adversity of our friends we find something that is not wholly unpleasing to us. Although we feel disposed indignantly to deny this maxim, we have sometimes a sneaking conviction that it is not wholly unjust, and that a slight element of truth lies in the often-quoted saying. It is not the ill-luck of the chronically unlucky, which arouses the sentiment with which the philosopher credits us, for few people are cruel enough to gloat over those unhappy individuals who seem to attract to themselves all the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." When, however, the favourites of Fate topple to an unexpected downfall, when riches are suddenly lost, when fame, reputation, and power, are seen to be on the decline, we do occasionally, in spite of ourselves, mingle with our pity a touch of satisfaction that these greatly dowered individuals should be obliged to share at last the common lot, unsuccess. It is perhaps in the world of finance that such downfalls occur most frequently. A few hours of Stock Exchange or Wall-Street business reduce the money-king to the rank of subject and the bald records of the fluctuations of stock often contain a tragic significance which is not apparent to the uninterested eye of the casual reader, though in these columns of figures the initiated first perceive a hint of the coming ruin of Crœsus, of the crumbling of the vast fortunes which have excited world-wide envy. Using the word 'Crœsus' to denote a very rich man, we do not perhaps always reflect what a sinister significance the name carries with it. No thoughtful millionaire could wish to be called by this ominous appellation, for it will be remembered that Crœsus represents not merely unlimited wealth, but also lost wealth, poverty, ruin, and shame. As king of Lydia, he owned a fortune, and displayed a grandeur and luxury which made his name proverbial. He seemed to have everything that was desirable, health, wealth, fame, domestic content, so that he was merely amused, when a philosopher warned him that no man should be called happy until he was dead. It was not long before he realized the truth of the mournful adage. He lost his beloved son; he was defeated and imprisoned by Cyrus, his vast fortune passed into the conqueror's hands, and he was condemned to be burned alive. Only the superstition of Cyrus saved Crœsus from this horrible death, which he faced with fortitude. Bound upon the pyre, he uttered neither prayers nor complaints, but repeated aloud the philosopher's disregarded warning, handing it on to the triumphant victor. Cyrus was much impressed, and as a sort of propitiation to possibly adverse Fate, he commuted the death-sentence into one of life-long imprisonment.

Not less abrupt was the descent of one of Justinian's generals, Belisarius, who not only gained great renown as a warrior, but amassed an immense fortune as well. Forty years of adventure found him at the summit of fame and imperial favour, but the wayward Empress Theodora took from him in a single day the harvest of a life-time. He emerged from prison penniless, blind, and disgraced, and it is said that he was forced to become a mendicant in order to obtain his daily food. It must have been a gratifying and amusing sight for those whose envious hatred he had formerly aroused, to see the old man begging at the roadside, crying in a whining voice "Give charity to Belisarius, the general." Another very unfortunate general was Menzikoff, who rose from the position of pastry-cook's boy to that of Major-General and prince of the Russian Empire. The Czar, Peter, appears to have argued, rather illogically, that the vendor of such super-excellent cream tarts was bound to be an exceptionally promising lad. Menzikoff's whole career was determined by caprice; to the Czar's sweet-tooth he owed his first step on the road to fortune, a whim of the Czarina caused his banishment and disgrace. His good luck was, however, of long duration and while it lasted he managed to acquire, by very doubtful methods, vast estates and a considerable sum of money. These vanished from his grasp as utterly as did the goblin-money in the fairy-tale, for his wealth and property were confiscated when he was sent to Siberia, where after two years of captivity, courageously borne, his eventful life came to its close.

It would almost seem as if a special Nemesis lay in wait for all adventurers of the frankly predatory type, one can think of many meteoric careers similar to that of Menzikoff, which shone as brightly and were as suddenly extinguished. The contemplation of such descents is distinctly gratifying to the moralist, who has no difficulty in drawing the somewhat obvious conclusions. The homily is apt to lose its efficacy when common-sense compels us to observe that financial mischance befalls the just, as well as the unjust, the steady man, as well as the gambler, and that a sober citizen whose one ambition it is to live peaceably upon the interest of his capital, may suddenly find himself confronted with ruin, as if he had been the wildest of speculators. The ennobling effects of adversity, on such sad occasions, is the only tag upon which a moral can be hung, and it is true that the history of many a bankruptcy has been the record of wonderful self-sacrifice, in which the highest nobility of character has been displayed. One's thoughts immediately fly to the well-known story of Walter Scott, who, through no fault of his own, became bankrupt for over a hundred thousand pounds. Looking upon this formidable sum as debt of honour, he at once set about reducing it. In a fortnight he wrote a whole volume of a new book, clearing off one of the many thousands he owed; in three months he had written eight thousand pounds' worth, busying himself with love-making, adventure, escapes, and scenery, as if he had not heard, only a few weeks previously, that the labour of half a life-time had gone for naught. This case shows to what endeavour a man may be stimulated by his sense of honourable obligation. It is probably almost unique amongst the records of those wh se plucky buoyancy has rendered adversity bearable, who have been conspicuous for the resolute stand they have made in the rugged battle of Fate. Pitiful as are some of the tragedies of broken fortunes, they have at least brought to light a great deal of unsuspected heroism, which is a valuable example of courage for people who are disposed to make an undue fuss over trifling calamities; we are not all called upon to suffer obloquy and loss, to begin life again when middle age has robbed us of the energy and optimism of youth, but there are few people who are wholly free from anxiety on the subject of those material resources upon which their comfort depends. When the study of our account-books ceases to be pleasant, when falling stocks presage curtailed pocket-money and foregone luxuries, we may profitably study the history of those who have suffered on a large scale what we endure on a small, and we may endeavour to borrow from some of the villains and heroes the one talent which they appear to have shared in common, the inestimable gift of making the best of things.

MALTA AND ITS GOVERNMENT.

It will be remembered that back in the early summer when Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill were spending a holiday in the Mediterranean, they included Malta in their itinerary, and received from the inhabitants a deputation that urged upon them various reforms, which the islanders keenly desire. The Maltese are a people with a number of grievances and some of them, it should be added, are not entertained without reason. The fact that Malta is now a station of considerably diminished importance naturally causes a general substratum of discontent on which more specific grievances are grafted, and by which they are strengthened. Hitherto, for strategic reasons, the Government of the island has been kept well in the hands of the military authorities, and there has been a strong feeling amongst the inhabitants that they should have a majority of elected members in the Legislative Council, and more effective control over financial questions. So far as purely local expenditure and purely local affairs are concerned, there seems reason in this, and there should not be great difficulty in granting a more liberal constitution and at the same time framing safeguards to prevent the Legislative Council or other local bodies from interfering with military interests. It is stated in London that such a scheme is now under consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently been Home and he is believed to have reported favourably on Maltese ambitions. He also believes a permanent solution of the language question is feasible. This has caused much trouble in the island, having seriously hindered the development of education, and having been a source of constant trouble in the law courts, the official language in which Italian, is not understood by the large majority of the people. Reorganisation of the island's finances has also been achieved without increasing taxation, and there should be no cause in future to fear a serious deficit. This, of course, removes one of the leading objections to a more liberal constitution, and the residents of the island will probably have an opportunity very soon of seeing whether more control of their own affairs will bring them greater prosperity.

THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

The Burmo-Chinese border is becoming a much less troubled portion of our frontier than it was wont to be. Recently relations not only with the Chinese authorities but also with the trans-frontier tribes have been friendly, and the work of exploration of the remote places in this region has progressed at a rapid rate. We learn from an official report on the north-eastern border of Burma for the year ending on June 30 last that the principal events were the despatch of two exploring expeditions to Hkamti Long and the Akhyang Valley under Messrs. J. T. O. Barnard and F. R. Clerk and the re-occupation of Hpimaw, where a permanent port has been established. At the same time the exploration of the head-waters of both branches of the Irrawaddy is now announced to be complete. Relations with China during the year were undisturbed except for a slight trouble caused by the flight of mutinous Chinese troops from Kan-agai. They were able to book passages on a river-steamer and to disappear. An application was made for their extradition and warrants were duly issued, but it was found impossible to trace them. Some Chinese soldiery crossed the frontier in pursuit of the deserters, but as they are believed to have acted in ignorance, and as there was no reason to believe that their incursion was connived at by anyone in authority no serious notice has been taken of the affair. When a year may pass in this district, once so rife with troubles between the tribes on either side of the frontier lines, with no more serious matter than this arising we get one more of many instances how civilisation is rapidly penetrating even the most outlying regions of our Indian Empire.

SUFFRAGETTES' FAILURE.

There is no doubt now about the completeness of the failure of Suffragette militancy. The campaign of death and destruction has alienated the sympathies of a large and intelligent public which was undecided on the question, while it has made those who asked for more proof of the general demand for the vote more obstinate in their refusal to see the justice of the women's claim. Occasionally a mansion is burnt down, but such criminally irresponsible actions stand alone and are only the last despairing efforts at force by a movement which has long been doomed. Meanwhile, we learn from the Mail papers, the work of the W.S.P.U. is to be controlled to a greater extent from Paris, and the French Press has already stated that most of the Union's money has been placed in Paris banks to prevent its seizure by the English authorities. Miss Christabel Pankhurst has always chosen to direct the battle from the rear instead of, more heroically, leading it from the front. This safe place—with its attractions—will in no way be grudged her, especially if it eventually leads to the adoption of more legitimate and effective methods of persuasion. As for Mrs. Pankhurst, though she was liberated from prison on the ground of ill-health she is well enough to be in Paris and to prepare for a tour in America, but even this flagrant flouting of the law will be forgiven her gladly if she will keep away from the length of the law's arm.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. "Assaye," with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Monday the 13th instant.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loan on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

Sir Walter and Lady Napier have left Chinton Hanger, Churt, Franham, for Canada and will be away two months.

The Japanese Consul-General in India has received a telegram from Tokio announcing Japan's recognition of the Republic of China on the 6th instant.

Sir Robert Carlyle, Revenue Member of Council, will not make an autumn tour, but leaves Simla direct for Delhi in November.

Regulations for an examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service is to be held in August, 1914, have been published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and copies may be obtained from the Revenue Department.

ENGLISH POLITICAL & SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

ULSTER.

Whatever else we may think about the movement in North East Ulster—it is imperfectly understood that Ulster itself is as much divided about Home Rule as far of its promises are with the rest of Ireland—Sir Edward Carson has proved himself as great an organizer as is, shall I say, Lord Kitchener? And there are few among his Nationalist fellow-countrymen who deny his perfect sincerity or deny that in putting himself at the head of the Irish forces opposed to the establishment of a National Parliament with an executive Government in Dublin he has made considerable sacrifice. At first he was taunted with his former membership of the National Liberal Club but there are other prominent Unionists in the same boat and the public at large does not in the long run think any the worse of a man for changes of political opinion if the changes are not due to ignoble motives. But while Sir Edward Carson is credited by friends and foes alike with absolute disinterestedness he must see that on this side of St. George's Channel he has so far at all events failed to make the desired impression, and if he does not make it now he may never make it. I do not say what is the cause of this failure, assuming I am right that it is a failure and I really do not know. It may be because ingenious and elaborate as his plans are they are owing to manifest defects considered unworthy to be taken quite seriously; or it may be and this is more likely that the country as a whole has not lost hope in a pacific solution. At any rate it is a good sign that even among those who differ most strongly from Sir Edward Carson not only as to what the effect of Home Rule would be but in his methods to prevent the Government's measure of Home Rule from operating in Ulster are not specially embittered against him and are not calling for his head on a charger. The suggestion in the *Daily Chronicle* that he and his self-constituted lieutenant, the somewhat *exalté* Mr. F. E. Smith, should be deprived of their Privy Councillorships was received with universal merriment. Editors of important journals should not take "week ends," or if they do should not leave in charge subordinates who cannot in any circumstance resist the journalistic instict to do something to make their paper talked about. Certainly the *Daily Chronicle* was talked about on Monday! Moderate men will read with much interest and a good deal of approval the long letter which Sir West Ridgeway contributes to the *Times* to-day. I am not sure that his idea that North-East Ulster should have the option which is enjoyed by little Newfoundland of accepting Home Rule when—but not before—the majority of its inhabitants so desire may not prove to be the settlement adopted sooner or later. But his appeal to Rosebery to come over and help us is surely rather futile.

THE GREAT "EXAM."

Those who think that if the world was not made for Etonians and Balliol men it ought to have been will secretly at all events be displeased to learn that the highest post of honour in the recent examinations for the Indian and Home Civil Services and the Eastern Cadetships, as they are funnily called, is this year occupied by a "British" (elementary) school boy. Mr. Percy James Grigg who heads the list of 84 successful candidates belongs to Boscombe, the near neighbour of Bournemouth and it was in the British or as it is now County Council School of his native town that he received his early education. He afterwards obtained a scholarship in Bournemouth School and from his success in the Cambridge Local Examinations gave promise of a brilliant future. At the end of 1908 he won an open entrance scholarship of £80 a year for mathematics at St. John's, Cambridge, having early in the same year gained and declined a scholarship of £45 a year at another college in the same university. Mr. Grigg's total marks in the Civil Services Examinations number 3367 against 2039 given to the candidate at the bottom of the lists of winners. He is one of those, a very large majority by the way, who entered for all three services. It will be interesting to see which of the two he selects. I say two, for pleasant as life in Ceylon or the Far East may be I do not suppose many would prefer a position there to one either in Whitehall or in India. For more than one reason, I hope Mr Grigg will decide to come to India. There are two Indian names in the list—Mr. Kannanthot Padmanabhan Padmanilha Pillai, a Madrassi or Malabari I presume and Mr. Pheroze Merwan Khareghat whose success will no doubt be very gratifying to the Zoroastrian community. Mr. Pillai's place in the list is forty first and Mr. Kharegat's sixty first. Both put down their names for all three services but being Asiatics are ineligible for Eastern cadetships though there is nothing in law to prevent an Indian being a member of the Home Service and rising to the post which has been vacated by the Governor-designate of Ceylon. Eleven of the men who have passed entered for the Home Service only, three for Home and Indian, and not one for India alone. The names of the five candidates who stand next in order of merit are also published. They include Mr. Madhavan Arathil Candeth (who has the distinction of having entered for India only) and Mr. Savaksha Dhunjisha.

ENGLAND NOT DECADENT.

Lord Northcliffe is visiting Canada and he has been denouncing in vigorous language the silly talk that the Mother Country is effete. Some Canadians, he remarked, were inclined to swallow the jealous rubbish invented by envious German and American writers regarding the alleged decline of the British Empire. He declared that the Empire was sound everywhere; Great Britain was never more alert.

He pointed out that notwithstanding emigration the population of Great Britain is increasing, and he looks forward to its reaching a hundred million! Lord Northcliffe is reminded that it is not only "envious German and American writers" who are responsible for the absurd idea that as a nation we are going to the dogs, and that the blame for this ridiculous fiction must be shared to a considerable extent by some of the less responsible supporters of a new fiscal system.

THE BANK FAILURES IN THE PUNJAB.

The first telegram about the above contained the following:—"Up to the present banks under English management have not been affected. By those not fully informed about banking conditions in India, probably an overwhelming majority of holders of Indian stock, the expression "banks under English management" was calculated to convey something that the compiler of the message did not mean. Seeing how nervous some investors are one cannot be careful in a matter of this sort to avoid using language capable of misconstructions or misapplication. For the most part the comments in the London Press put those suspensions in their proper perspective and so no harm was done. I have seen it stated and have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement that branch managers of the Great Eastern Banks which have their headquarters in London did not regard the matter serious and unfortunate as it is in so many respects as one that so far as the large interests they represent were concerned required any special communications from them to their directors. In the *Financial Times* of yesterday there is an interesting article explaining for the information of people in England not conversant with the facts, the circumstances and consequence of the regrettable failure of these indegenous institutions. The writer supports the suggestion of your Lahore contemporary that the present trouble will not be an unmixed evil if "the lesson it teaches regarding the need of reform in the commercial methods of the province are taken to heart by the Government and the people," indeed he thinks the suggestion an anticipation of the action the Punjab Government will probably adopt. He adds: "The audit of the large majority of companies working under Indian management leaves much to be desired. While companies ran under European management secure the services of Chartered Accountant firms, whose certificate is a guarantee, anybody seems good enough to audit the accounts of the indegenous companies, just as anybody seemed good enough to act as a bank agent. But for this loose system of audit many of the local companies would probably have been liquidated long ere now; and the Government will no doubt frame strict rules for more reliable audit in the future.

SCOTSMEN AND INDIA.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Institution is always heard of south of the Tweed once a year. Its annual "inaugural lecture" is usually delivered by a man of some importance in the world at large and this autumn its Chairman, Lord Rosebury, has captured his son-in-law Lord Crewe, whose theme is to be "Scotsmen and India." I hope he or someone else will follow it by lectures on "Englishmen and India," and "Irishmen and India." In regard to India at all events each of the three units forming the United Kingdom has a record of which it can be proud. It is rather curious, however, that since the office of Secretary of State for India was created in 1858 it has been held by only one Scotsman, the English Duke of Argyll, though he was a host in himself and head and shoulders above most of his predecessors and successors.

DA ORTIS'S "COLLOQUIES."—A NOTABLE BOOK.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co., the well-known publishers of sumptuary editions of notable books, issued on Tuesday last Sir Clements Markham's translation of Garcia da Orta's celebrated "Colloquies on the Simples and Drugs of India". As you are receiving a copy of the book for review from Messrs. Henry Sotheran, I will confine myself here merely to matters of general interest in connection with this work. It was first published at Goa, on the 10th of April 1563, a second edition being called for. The third and standard edition was given to the world by Count Ficalho in 1891-95 and it is from this that Sir Clements Markham's translation has been made. Forty copies have been taken by the India Office, and it is hoped that when sent out to India they will be distributed chiefly to learned and distinguished Portuguese gentlemen in Bombay, Goa, Calcutta, and Madras. Only two copies have been presented to the press in this country; two on the continent, two in India, and one in America; the total issue of the work amounting to but 250. It is a handsome looking square 8vo printed in pica, the foot-notes even being in minion, both in reinforced "form." The initial of every chapter, and there are 59, is an ornamental one; and the book is further illustrated in facsimile, with 43 plates taken from the almost contemporary work of the Spaniard Christoval Acosta, another of the earlier modern European writers on the botany of India. The book is thoroughly well put together or "forwarded," as is said in the trade, and strongly bound in blue canvas, and opens flat. It is only a pity that owing to cost the original binding could not be copied. As it is, the present price of the volume is considerable, £2. 2. 0. I need say nothing of the translation, Sir Clements Markham being a master of Portuguese and Spanish and I suppose the greatest of living authorities on the history of the Spanish and Portuguese exploitations of the East and West Indies—that is of all tropical America and Africa and Asia. Neither need I say anything of Sir George Birdwood's footnotes, embracing all the botanical notes and the notes on chese, the Conch shell, and such odds and ends the historial notes being all by Count Ficalho. But I need scarcely say that Sir George Birdwood's botanical notes should not be left to scientific readers only, where the opportunity is given they are full of "sly digs" at popular prejudices of all sorts. Both Sir Clements Markham and he have put their best into the volume; and the collaboration of these two octogenarians associated together in Bombay in the introduction of the Chinchona tree into India, over 50 years ago, and again throug 30 years at the India Office is peculiarly interesting. Sir George Birdwood is close on his 82nd year, and Sir Clements Markham has just entered his 83rd year. Consider this and then read a chapter of the translation or the introduction or again one of the longest footnotes such as the last, and is amazing one as the work of men who have passed in a ceaseless active life the utmost limits of the scriptural age of

(Continued on page 13).

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1913.

THE VOICE OF GOLD.

A COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

BY C. C. STRETTEN.

Ronald Markham and Elsie, his young wife, well-clad in waterproofs, battled arm-in-arm against the violent gusts of wind and rain which swept up the main street of Birchester, protecting their heads as best they could by the one umbrella held between them. A handsome couple—he with his tall, well-knit figure and clean-cut features, and she with her deep blue eyes and the faint flush of healthy young womanhood in her pretty oval face—they would under better conditions have attracted the notice of the observant passer-by as typical examples of the best of our race.

They had been on a visit to friends some little distance away, and were now almost in sight of their cosy and well-furnished little flat.

"If we hadn't had such a pleasant evening I should have wished that we had stayed at home," said Ronald, bracing himself against the onslaught of a rush of wind which threatened to wrest the umbrella from his grasp.

"You're right, dear," replied Elsie, tightening her grip of his arm.

"It's not fit for a dog to be out in. Hark! What's that?" Ronald suddenly exclaimed.

Pausing for an instant they heard in the distance a sweet young voice singing:—

"Wha'll buy caller herrin'?
They're bonny fish an' halesome farin,'
Buy my caller herrin'."

"Good gracious what a voice!" said Ronald. "And to be singing in the street a night like this. Let's see who it is."

They hurried on again, and turning the bend in the road came upon the singer. She stood on the edge of the pavement holding close about her frail shoulders the rusty black shawl which barely reached to the waist of her shabby frock. From beneath the cheap straw hat there peered a face which, in spite of its pinched appearance and the dark rings beneath the large, violet eyes, gave promise of rare beauty to come.

The song went on—"Wha'll buy caller herrin'?"—Ronald and Elsie standing a few yards away pity for her sad plight mingling with wonder to hear so sweet a voice in such deplorable circumstances.

"Poor—poor thing," said Elsie, sadly. "Why, she is a mere girl—not more than sixteen, I should think."

"And she is no ordinary beggar, either," returned Ronald, under his breath. "She has had training and education, too, or I'm no judge. I must give her something."

They walked up to her, Ronald feeling in his pocket and the singer turned towards them, her face lighting up with expectancy. Then, to his chagrin he found that he had no change.

"Oh, I'm so sorry," he said; "I thought I had some silver. But never mind I'll go and get change."

He turned on his heel, then hesitated and stood for a moment in deep thought. Turning again to the singer he said, as though some great idea had come to him:—

"I have it! Come with us; we live close by. You shall not suffer by leaving here; I'll see to that."

They walked quickly to the flat, and, at Elsie's invitation, the girl followed them into the little dining-room.

"Sit down," said Elsie, kindly, "and loosen your shawl for a few minutes. I will make you a cup of tea. You must be wet and cold."

"Oh, no. I must not stay!" the girl stammered, in confusion. "I—you see, mother is ill. I must not——"

"It won't take very long," Elsie broke in, "and your look faint and weary. Do let me!"

She hurried away, Ronald meanwhile returning from the hall where he had gone to remove his mackintosh.

"I don't wish to appear inquisitive," he said gently, taking a chair near by her, "but would you—could you tell me how it is that you come to be singing in the streets on a night like this? If I am not mistaken, it is anything but what you have been used to."

"Oh, indeed, no?" she replied sadly, fighting back the tears which welled into her wonderful eyes. "Was ever girl in such a plight? My father died suddenly about a year ago; he was an artist, and, though he was not a rich man, he kept us in comfort and sent me to a good school. But we found that he had saved very little. Mother was never very strong, and, what with the shock of his death and anxiety about money matters, she has been, oh, so ill. The last of our money went in food and rent. I did not know what to do, Mother cannot be left alone for long, and yet I must earn money somehow."

She paused, clasping and unclasping her hands nervously.

"I had seen people give money to singers in the street, and as mother usually falls to sleep in the evening, I—I thought I would try and earn a little that way. But, oh, it is dreadful—dreadful," she said brokenly. "What shall I do? What shall I do?"

Just then Elsie bustled into the room with a steaming cup of tea and a paten full of sandwiches. "Now, my dear," she said cheerfully, "draw your chair up to the table and have some tea and eat and drink; then we will see what can be done."

"Oh, it is very good of you," the girl replied, and from the manner in which she attacked the fare before her it was evident to Ronald and his wife that little had passed her lips that day.

For a few minutes she ate and drank in silence, Ronald leaning back in his chair thinking deeply. Then he went to the writing-desk standing in the bay-window and took up his pen.

"Let me see" he said, turning towards her. "What is your name, may I ask?"

"Castle," she replied; "Margaret Castle."

He turned again his desk, and his pen flew over the surface of the sheet of note-paper he had taken from the stationery-rack. Then from a cash-box in a drawer he took out some silver.

"Now," he said rising from his chair "on Monday I want you to take this letter personally to Mr. Randell Stanford. You have heard of him, I expect; he is the best-known man in musical circles in Birchester. I do not know him very well, but I am on the staff of the *Birchester Times*, and have met him when reporting musical events for the paper. Anyway, if there is one man who can help a promising singer or musician it is Randell Stanford. But do not fail to go yourself; get someone to stay by your mother while you are away if necessary. In the meantime I will give you five shillings; it is all I can afford now, but I dare say it will tide you over for a day or two."

"Oh, thank you—thank you so much!" the girl replied her face alight with a new-born happiness. "Some day perhaps I shall be able to repay you for your goodness."

"You will," answered Ronald confidently. You may not know it, my child, but you have a voice of gold and I shall be well repaid when I know that fame and fortune have come to you as I am sure they will."

Ronald and Elsie saw her to the door and she hurried away joyfully, a smile on her lips and tears of thankfulness in her eyes.

* * *

Elsie Markham sat by the fireside, her needle flying to and fro, mending the little pile of garments which lay on the table beside her—tiny garments and dainty still for all the mending they had had. They were the tiny frocks and petticoats which clothed the two bonny children born to the Markhams during the six years that had elapsed since they had befriended Margaret Castle.

Latterly Fate had dealt unkindly with the Markhams. Soon after little Elsie May was born Ronald had been offered a position on the staff of a well-known London paper and as the offer was an attractive one, he had accepted it and moved his home and family to a suburb of the great Metropolis. For a time all had been well; the wages were good, and his work had been appreciated. But there came a period of depression in the newspaper world and a number of periodicals had dropped quietly out of existence among them the one Ronald worked for.

Good man, though he was, Ronald had been unable to find regular employment again but he had managed to make both ends meet by the money he earned as an outside contributor to various magazines and papers. Then, at the birth of "Sonny" things had not gone too well and there had been a heavy call upon his savings. The final blow came when in gathering copy for an article he had been drenched to the skin in a storm and had taken a chill which quickly developed into pneumonia. On his recovery he had been advised to go away to the seaside but this their low state of funds would not permit and in consequence he was still weak and quite unable to produce his best work.

He sat now at his desk endeavouring to write a story round an idea which he felt was more than usually good. Suddenly he threw down his pen and groaned in despair.

"Oh it will not come," he said miserably. "I seem to have lost all power to think."

"Never mind, dear," said Elsie sympathetically. "Put it away for to-night. You will get it back in time—when you are stronger—to-morrow perhaps."

"Yes, but it is always to-morrow," replied Ronald "and we want money so badly to-day."

"You must not worry, dear," rejoined Elsie bravely—more bravely indeed than she really felt in her heart, for she knew that if money did not come from somewhere the wolf must soon be howling at the door. "Our luck will surely change before very long."

She had hardly uttered the words when there came a rat-tat at the door and a rattle of the letter-box.

Ronald went out and returned with a letter in his hand. He opened it, his face lighting up in surprise.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "It's from the editor of the *London Comet*. His musical critic is ill, and he wants me to rep[lace] the paper at the charity concert to be given at the Albert Hall to-morrow night. What a chance—what a chance?"

Elsie clapped her hands with delight.

"There dear," she said, laughing "I told you our luck would change."

"You're a dear little witch," replied Ronald, kissing her tenderly. "I shall enjoy it too; it seems ages since I had a musical treat."

The following night found Ronald seated in the stalls close by the platform. The great hall was packed from floor to ceiling. The programme was drawing to its conclusion—famous singers and instrumentalists had come and gone, making their final bows amidst thunders of applause. They were now waiting on the tip-toe of expectancy for the great event of the evening—the appearance of the wonderful young soprano who had created a furore in the operatic circles of England and the Continent.

At last she was escorted to the centre of the platform, smiling her appreciation of the applause with which the audience welcomed her. Ronald Markham started and gazed at her in perplexity. Surely, he thought, he had seen her somewhere. Those wonderful eyes were strangely familiar. And yet he would not have forgotten a face of such surpassing beauty, even had he seen it but once before.

His train of thought was interrupted by the voice of the singer. She was singing the "Jewel Song" from "Faust," and her marvellous voice held the audience spellbound. As the last notes of the song died away the applause was deafening. Time and again she returned to bow her acknowledgments. As she stood there after the fourth recall Ronald imagined for an instant that as her glance travelled in his direction she started.

At last the accompanist again led her to the front. As the piano played the opening bars of the encore song the audience stirred restlessly; the music was familiar to most of them, but it was unusual for an artiste of her reputation and ability to sing a song of that description. Then again the matchless voice rang through the vast building:—

"Wha'll buy caller herin'?
They'are bonny fish an' halesome farin',
Buy my caller herrin'."

Ronald leaned forward, hands gripping the arms of his chair. Ah, now he knew—now he knew! What a blind fool he had been! Why, this was none other than Margaret Castle, the little singer he had helped all those years ago. Margaret Castle—Marguerite Castlemain! Yes, there it was, staring at him from the programme.

And she was *his* discovery—she had sung the old song for *him*.

Ere the applause had died away Ronald was on his way to the office of paper, eager to finish his work and rush home with the news to Elsie who would be waiting up for him.

Arrived at his modest dwelling he let himself in with his latch-key and pushed open the door of the dining-room. For a moment he stood rooted to the spot.

There in his arm-chair, arrayed in all the glory of her exquisite evening gown sat Margaret Castle, calmly chatting with his wife. She rose and came towards him with outstretched hands.

"Oh, my friend," she said, smiling sweetly, "at last I have found you!"

"But how did you get here so quickly?" asked Ronald, when he had recovered from his surprise.

"It was simple," she answered. "Before I sang 'Caller Herrin'" I pointed you out to my manager and asked him to find out what paper you were representing. Afterwards I rang up the editor. He gave me your address, and as soon as I could get away I came in my motor. And now, She continued, "at last I can express my gratitude for all you did for me that day."

"There is no need," replied Ronald, "I have seen a vast audience held spellbound by the marvellous power and beauty of your voice; that is sufficient for me. It was wonderful—wonderful!"

"Oh, but it is not sufficient for me," said Margaret. "When I commenced to earn money I vowed to put aside a small sum from every fee I received, to be given to you should you ever be in need of it, or to be devoted to some charitable purpose should you never require it yourself. It must amount to something like two hundred pounds, I think, and you need it now, my friend."

"But how could I accept your—your——"

"My charity, you would say?" Margaret interrupted "Charity? When I owe everything to you—you who lifted me out of the depths of despair and misery, made peaceful the dying hours of my dear mother, and made possible the scene you have witnessed to-night!

"You want change and rest," she went on, "to make you really fit for your work again. Yes, I've heard all about it. Oh, don't let your pride stand in the way of your taking it on my hands what is only your due. Think of your wife here, and the dear little bairns upstairs. Give yourself a fair chance to fight for them. I know how badly you need it."

He thought of all the anxiety he had had, and he no longer resisted.

Then they sat and talked over the years that had passed, until the returning motor-car came to fetch Margaret away. She bade them "Good night" with deference, and from the door they watched her depart, scarcely realizing that it was all true.

They returned to the dining-room, and Elsie, who till then had fought so bravely and cheerfully, sank into a chair and cried tears of relief now that things had taken so unexpected a turn for the better.

Ronald sat on the arm of her chair and drew her head down to his shoulder. He took her hands and kissed the toil-stained fingers that had once been so white and dainty murmuring brokenly.—

"My dear—my dear!"

* * *

The years have rolled on, and Ronald is once more a prosperous man, the editor himself of a flourishing paper. And when the greatest operatic singer of modern times is in England, not all the wealth of the aristocratic folk, who pay fabulous sums for her to sing at their society functions, can induce her to give up the evening she has set aside to spend with the Markhams.

When that evening comes she is just the welcome friend—one of themselves. And sometimes after dinner Ronald will seat himself at the piano, while four sturdy boys and girls group themselves about the chair in which Elsie sits, their arms thrown lovingly round her. Then for a while Marguerite Castlemain—Margaret—will enchant their ears with her voice of gold.

THE END.

SOME INTERESTING PEOPLE.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

"It is now certain," the "Liverpool Post" says, "that the Duke of Connaught will be the first Lord-Lieutenant under Home Rule.

"Before then, Prince Arthur of Connaught will have succeeded his father in Canada, and will most likely bear the title of Duke of Kent.

"In the unlikely event of anything preventing the Duke of Connaught taking the post of Viceroy it would be offered to the Duke of Norfolk, who is the foremost English Roman Catholic, and possesses some experience in administration.

TO REPRESENT AUSTRALIA.

Sir George Reid, Australia's High Commissioner, who leaves to-day for the Commonwealth on an official visit of six months' duration, was entertained to luncheon last Monday by the representatives of the British Press. Mr. Robert Donald, editor of the "Daily Chronicle," who was in the chair, said:

"He is the man who imported a number of bright, fresh jokes. He had used them well, and we expect that one result of his visit to the Commonwealth will be to bring back several more.

"He is not unmindful of the uses of advertisement. He came to us, in fact, to advertise Australia—and he has done it.

"His greatest achievement, however, was that he discovered Australia to the British people. He has been a most successful commercial traveller, having visited all the important parts of the country. He has even interviewed the Kaiser."

Sir George Reid replied that "Australia will appreciate the conspicuous kindness which you have shown to their representative. Ninety per cent. of the men, women, and children in Australia to-day were either born in the Mother Country or are descended from British parents. Australia is the only British Continent. Many strange people come to London, but I think I am about the limit, because I have come here to represent a whole continent."

ISAAC BUTT.

"A hundred years ago Isaac Butt was born," says the "Chronicle." "Now, to the great majority of the people of these islands he is little more than a name, but Ireland has good cause to honour his memory. However his name and fame may be obscured by time and by the renown of others who fought in the same great cause, Butt must ever have his niche in our history, must ever retain in the hearts of those who have freedom and liberty at heart a corner as a pioneer in a worthy movement. He it was, a Protestant, who inaugurated the Home Rule movement, first used, indeed, that description for Irish self-government which has since become such a familiar term."

A GRATEFUL WORKHOUSE BOY.

"Captain Smith, a burly shipmaster from Grimsby, appeared before the Colchester Guardians as a grateful Old Boy of the workhouse," says the "Daily News."

"He gave the workhouse inmates a treat at Walton-on-Naze, in addition to leaving funds for tobacco and tea for the old people.

"The Board's chairman thanked the captain for his generosity, and added, 'You must have put your hand rather deeply in your pocket, but we hope you didn't get right to the bottom.'

"The captain said he would look out for that, and, telling his life's story, mentioned that he left Colchester Workhouse in 1886. He did not know his parentage, and the Board had given him the name of Smith.

"Before leaving the precincts of the House the captain visited the inmates, and for half an hour cheering could be heard from various parts of the building.

"The captain promised to assist in obtaining positions for two boys in the House, and the Guardians expressed their appreciation of the captain's very practical way of showing gratitude for kindnesses in early life."

A MASTER OF TONGUES.

"A test for the first time in his experience," Mr. J. M. Polak, J.P., of the Port of London Alien Immigration Board, was unable on Saturday to question an immigrant in the immigrant's own tongue," says the "Daily Mail."

"The man before him was a Chinaman who had come from Rotterdam with his capital mostly 'locked up' in the shape of a few teapots. Mr. Polak does not speak Chinese, but he is at home in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Hebrew, Yiddish, Esperanto, and the divine tongues. His knowledge of these tongues was founded on a public school education at Dover College. He is at no loss in the Scandinavian languages, or in Flemish or Magyar, but these are not, so to speak, his favourites. Indeed, Mr. Polak's residence in Cricklewood is what the Tower of Babel might have been with better management. 'The lowest standard permitted in this house,' said Mr. Polak, 'is a knowledge of three languages. My wife and daughter are linguists, and my brother has passed the supreme test, as he can manage the celebrated Zulu click of the tongue when speaking that language, which he does as well as Kaffir.' Even the parrot at Mr. Polak's would scorn to say 'Pretty Polly' only. It speaks French."

THE WEEK AT HOME.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

MY DEAR MADELEINE,

We, who are interested in Psychical Research, have been somewhat stormed by Sir Oliver Lodge's address at the British Association. For many years, in a humble way, I have been a psychic Researcher. It is, therefore, rather cheering and encouraging to hear from the lips of a trustworthy scientist that—"a body of responsible investigators has even now landed on the treacherous but promising shores of a new continent."

"There is more to say than that," he continues "the methods of science are not the only way, though they are one way, of being piloted to truth" Sir Oliver thinks that the methods of science are not so limited in their scope as has been thought; and that the can be applied much more widely, and that the psychic region can be studied and brought under law too. Then he echoes the thoughts of many of us when he pleads. "Allow us anyhow to make the attempt. Give us a fair field. Let those who prefer the materialistic hypothesis by all means develop their thesis as far as they can; but let us try what we can do in the psychical region and see which wins. Our methods are really the same as theirs—the subject-matter differs. Neither should abuse the other for making the attempt. Finally it was intensely interesting when the great man touched on his personal experience during 30 years of psychical research, declaring that in justice to himself and his co-workers he must risk annoying his present heroes, not only by having on record "our conviction that occurrences now regarded as occult can be examined and reduced to order by the methods of science carefully and persistently applied." Sir Oliver seems to have become convinced also, that personality persists beyond death, and that discarnate intelligence, under certain condition, may interest with us on the material side. He hopes too we may attain some understanding of the nature of a large perhaps aetherial existence and of the conditions regulating intercourse across the chasm.

My own experience is, the closer you examine psychic phenomena, the more puzzled you become, and every day in the hope of finding an answer to inexplicable problems, recede into the dim distance. Now what do you make of the following occurrence? Some friends of mine, very ordinary commonplace people, took a house in one of the Channel Islands. They all heard on obvious occasion a motor car driven up to the door. The servant would open the hall door expecting to find a motor standing there; but never did they see a motor. They noticed that the invisible motor made a curious puffing noise such as a certain type of a very old fashioned motors make, also that the motor only develope to the door on certain days in the week. My friends began to make enquiries, and they found, that a former owner of the house, now dead, had used just such a car—that on certain days in the week he drove down to the port to meet the steamer which brought the mails. Hudson, who wrote an interesting book on psychic phenomena, would explain the presence of the invisible motor in this way. He says, suppose you had lived in Edinburgh for years, and then went to live in New York, and you left debts unpaid in Edinburgh and possibly had parted from dear friends, your thoughts would for ever be returning to Edinburgh, and as you imagined yourself walking about the old familiar streets your thoughts would materialize into a form that looked as you used to look, and certain of your friends gifted with evenly vision would see you walking in the streets, or if any one happened to be clairaudient he might not see you, but he might hear you walking about the house where you used to live. Yet this does not elucidate the reason why a whole household, many of them without clairvoyant or clair audient powers, are aware of supernormal occurrences. I never use the word supernatural, for I don't believe there is any such thing; we are simply ignorant as yet, of the laws by which certain things outside our normal experiences are governed.

Here is another curious incident which occurred this summer. A woman, I know fairly well has a hat-shop and it happened that about six month ago she came to lunch with me and brought with her a very delightful dog, a brown Irish terrier. It was a particularly fascinating dog, almost human in its intelligence. Months passed away and never again did I come across my friend or her dog. One day a casual acquaintance told me that a queer thing had happened while she was having her fortune told in Bond Street. A brown Irish terrier walked into the room, and the the fortune-teller said "that is not a real dog, it is only a ghost, it belongs to a lady on the floor below who trims hats, and though the dog died some time ago it comes now and again and visits her" I at once remembered about my hat-trimming friend, and her brown dog, but week passed before I had time to go and enquire about this matter. Finally, when I did go, the owner of the dog was away from home, but I managed to have a talk with the fortune-teller. She confirmed the story about the dog 'Pat' by name—and with tears in her eyes she described how he got ill, was thought to be mad. The apprentices in the hat-shop became frightened and got out on to the window sills and said they would not come back till the dog were removed. "Pats" echoing mistresses decided that the only thing to do was to have been poisoned, the warm hearted fortune teller who came from the Emarld Isle, with tears in her eyes, described how it was like murdering a human being and the dog knew what was going to happen to him, and the final scene of his young heart breaking. Puts' basket was taken to the fortune-teller's form so that his mistress should not be reminded of his deaths and about two weeks after his death the dog walked into the room. She said he looked exactly as he used to look, quite real solid but when you went up to him he vanished. She said she often used to hear him trotting by the stairs panting even when she would not flee him. She said not only she saw him, but nearly every one in the house saw him at various times except his old mistress. Sad to say I had come for but to see the "ghost dog" for the fortune-teller said she had not seen him now for more than a month. Before I end I must tell you one more story of the strange appearance of a living dog with whom I am acquainted. It belongs to an English Consul who lives in the South of France. This dog is also very human, understands all our conversation. He is devoted to his master and before the quarantine laws came into existence, he used to bring the dog to London every year and all his friends were also acquainted with the dog; for the two were inseparable. After the coming of the quarantine laws the Consul came on his yearly holiday to England, the dog remained in France for all that the man's friends used to say "I knew you had arrived in London because I saw your dog." He grew so tired of assuring them that the dog was really in France that now he says nothing. One day he was smoking with some friends in his Club when the hall porter went up to him and said "your dog has followed you, Sir, shall I tie him up." "Do" said my friend. Half an hour later the hall porter returned looking rather perturbed and said "I did tie up the dog, Sir, and I can't understand it, he has disappeared." "All right" answered the dog's master" I expect he has run home." All the time you must remember the dog itself was in the South of France. What can one make of these happening?

Your Friend,

ROSAMUND.

A RAY OF HOPE.

[Mr. W. J. Bryan, the United States Secretary of State, has gone on a tour in the music-halls.]

One can't experience the least surprise
At being told that the magnetic Bryan.
Has sought the Halls where one can visualise
The saucy serio and comic lion.
I feel myself that there to him is due
The thanks of all who view without dismay
The U.'
S. A.
And I would venture mildly to suggest
That Britain should accept him as a sample
And do her absolutely level best
To make her rulers copy his example.
I'm sure more folks would to the Halls resort
If we should start at once exhibiting
This sort
Of thing.
Suppose, for instance, Mr. Asquith went
And nightly showed himself at the Pavilion,
What feasts of quiet harmless merriment
He would provide his special friends, the million.
With Mr. Redmond he might sing
Tra-la
And execute with that *chevalier preux*
A pas
De deux,
McKenna, too, would surely make a hit
If he would try appearing at the Palace,
And with a female chorus sing with grit
The song that asks the whereabouts of Alice.
If he would chant it lustily enough
He'd greatly gratify his special pets, The Suffragettes.
Lloyd George again would win success
If he
Would cease with politics to be a struggler,
Without much effort he would shortly be
A more than averagely nimble juggler.
Should he a rabbit from a hat procure
The house would give him a reception good—
I'm sure
It would,
And think how in this very simple way
Their incomes they quite easily might double,
And incidentally, 'tis safe to say
Save everybody else a deal of trouble
Oh, managers, to sense of duty wake
And in the interest of statesmanship
Please take
My tip
And when in pretty hefty type you bill
Among your varied and alluring features,
As I have not the slightest doubt you will,
These undeniably accomplished creatures,
The land at last will cease from being cross?
And snugly in your comfy fauteuils loll,
Oh Mose
And Stoll?

—Mostyn. T. Pigott in the *World*.

The death has taken place at Birmingham of Mr. Alfreed R. Gaul, Mus. Doc., in his seventy-sixth year. He occupied a conspicuous position in the musical life of the city, and some of his compositions are known all over the world. The chief are "The Holy City," produced at the Birmingham Festival 1882, "Joan of Arc," "Ten Ten Virgins," and his Psalm music.

SONS WISER THAN FATHERS.

MR. H. G. WELLS'S ADVICE.

A TASK FOR PARENTS.

In his new book, "The Passionate Friends," Mr. H. G. Wells makes a suggestion which will interest and appeal to all of us, whether we are fathers or mothers, or merely children. It is that parents should tell the full truth about themselves to their children (one can see the cynic raise his eyebrows!) so that the new generation may avoid some of the troubles and pitfalls that beset the one before it (writes a correspondent).

This idea is not new, only, as is Mr. Wells's way, he presents it in a new form. He suggests that parents should turn autobiographers, and set down in writing the story of their lives, entirely for "home consumption," of course, so that when the children grow up they may read the records of their fathers and mothers and draw what profit and moral they can from them.

In the book the father, who is anything but an impeccable hero, adopts this plan for the sake of his son. "I want to write my story not indeed to the child you are now, he says, "but to the man you are going to be." The day will come, he goes on to say, when the son will want to know all about his father, just as he wanted to know about his own father, and only by such a method can a parent's life be available those to who come after.

DANGER TO BE AVOIDED.

Most parents, if they give a thought to such matters, are now agreed that boys and girls should not be launched on to the world without some sort of hint as to the dangers to be avoided. There are parents, indeed, young ones, who proclaim loudly that when their children are somewhere up the fateful ladder of their "teens" they will "tell them all," and keep nothing back of the ugly facts of life. But it may be noticed that such a resolution wanes, or disappears entirely, as the years roll on, and the young people in question start their own maturer lives with no greater stock in trade of dreadful truth than most children.

The father or mother who "tells all" then, is a rarity. But even in such a frank parent as this there is a gulf between such a method and what Mr. Wells proposes to do—the writing down in a book of all that a father or mother has done and thought. And there is little doubt that the father who could bring himself to such a task would be very hard to find.

How many of us would dare to set down an accurate recital of all we have done and felt and thought? Very few! Every life has its secrets; we have not all committed great crimes, but we have most of us been guilty of something that we would prefer to keep secret. It may only have been mean thoughts, but who would wish to commit his worst moments to paper?

A PASSAGE IN SHAKESPEARE.

Again there are very few fathers who would have the talent to write such an autobiography. Mr. Wells would be able to do it—no doubt, he has done it already. His gifts lie in that direction. But suppose the writing of such a record became compulsory—what mental agony there would be! Imagine a nation of fathers and mothers sitting down, analysing themselves—the butcher talking of his youthful indiscretions, the solicitor confessing for the first time his sharp practices. There would be many resisters to such a law active and passive. And one hardly dare think of the quality of the "literature" so produced, destined for youthful minds susceptible to any impression. "Human documents" there would be in plenty, but only a small proportion would be edifying reading.

And the real point is not whether parents would dare to write their autobiographies or whether they could, but whether the records of the inner lives of fathers and mothers would do any good to the children who read them. There is undoubtedly an element of tragedy in the idea of a man painfully acquiring wisdom and experience through the battle of life and then reaching a time when he can neither make use of the sum total himself nor pass it on to his offspring. He dies, and that is the end of him as far as this world is concerned. His son may inherit his goods and his business, but he can make little use of the countless petty struggles, the temptations, failures, and triumphs that form the fabric of every life. It is the inexorable law of Nature that every human being shall learn its own lessons and acquire its own stock, big or little, of wisdom. Nature never intended that a young man or woman should start life equipped with all the wisdom that their parents had when they left it. Most good parents are likely to go on saying no more to their children than did Polonius to Laertes—"Neither a borrower nor a lender be," and the west. In fact, nearly all of what a parent need say to his children is contained in that one small passage of Shakespeare.

Sunday is a bad night for sufferers from insomnia, according to Dr. Guthrie Kinnaird in the "Hospital," because the usual accessories of the week are missing or by many are the usual causes of repose, or forgetfulness of trouble.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRI-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul," "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXXII.

"You are making a very serious charge against Lord Champernowne," said Sir William Gore, who had elicited this statement in the course of his cross-examination. "Can you support it in any way?"

"Yes, from what happened before. Lord Campernowne himself is the guilty man. I accuse him here in open Court. I——"

"That will do," broke in the K. C. abruptly. "Please confine yourself to answering my questions. I suppose you will not deny that your son was making love to Mrs. Ruvo—to Miss Maville?"

"No, I won't deny that. It was true enough. I thought she wanted to trap him into marriage."

"You did not imagine for a moment that she was married already?"

"No."

"You knew nothing about her?"

"I only knew she was an actress."

"You did not take any steps to find out more about her?"

"Yes, I did, but the death of my son"—he paused for a few seconds and his hands gripped the rail of the witness-box—"the death of my son put an end to all that."

"Well now that you know she was married, don't you think it very likely that her husband might have called to see your son?"

"It is possible, but it is certain that he would not have been admitted."

"Not if your son had given instructions for him to be admitted?"

"My son would not have been likely to do such a thing. He did not know that I would be out at that time. He could not have made an appointment."

"I don't suggest that he made an appointment to see Mr. Ruvo. I suggest that Ruvo called to see him, that the name was taken in, and that your son consented to see the man."

"I don't think it is at all likely. If Mr. Ruvo had called, it is quite certain that Gree head or Dixon would have given evidence at the inquest to that effect."

Sir William smiled. Can you produce Greenhead? he queried.

"I cannot."

"Do you know where he is?"

"I do not"

"Remember you are giving evidence on your oath, Mr. Scott."

"I am quite aware of that, I do not know where Greenhead is."

"When did you last see him?"

"About six months ago."

"On what business?"

"He wanted money."

"Did you give him any?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"Five hundred pounds?"

"Why?"

"I don't quite understand you," said the financier.

"Why did you give him money? Are you indebted to him in any way?"

"I was indebted to him for concealing the truth about Lord Champernowne."

"I suggest," said Sir William, slowly "that you paid his passage out of the country so that he could not be found."

"It is an impertinent suggestion."

And so the battle of words went on, and Lord Champernowne, leaning back in his seat, with folded arms and bowed head listened wearily. Nothing seemed to be happening at all; nothing would happen. The man would, of course, be acquitted. Everything had depended on Greenhead being found, and Greenhead was still beyond the reach of the law.

Of course, Ruvo would be acquitted just as he himself had been acquitted—for lack of evidence. The question was not whether the jury would bring in a verdict of guilty or not guilty but whether the evidence against Ruvo would be strong enough to shift the burden of moral guilt from the shoulders of one man to another. Would the public, above all would his mother, or his wife, or Diana Kenyon, reading the report of the trial come to the conclusion that Ruvo was guilty, even though the case could not be proved against him?

Question and answer continued and then at last there was silence. And Champernowne, looking up, saw Boanerges Scott descending from the witness-box. Nothing had happened. The financier had committed perjury—that was all. The case would fizzle out. Lulworth looked a his watch. It was after four and the Court would soon rise. Doubtless that was in Lulworth's mind. Then the eminent counsel glanced at the door.

"Do you wish to call any more witnesses for the defence?" asked the judge.

"Yes, my lord—that is to say, if the case can be adjourned till to-morrow."

The judge shook his head. He wished to polish this little affair off. In his own opinion the proceedings were a waste of time.

"I have an important witness, my lord," Lulworth continued. "He only arrives in England to-day. I have sent down to his house."

"Who is it?"

"Lord Ames, my lord—the Marquess of Ames. I have no doubt"—here he looked at the jury—"what the verdict will be but we wish to clear my client absolutely and completely. With the help of Lord Ames I think I can prove an *alibi*. I do not know. I have not seen Lord Ames; he will not know of this affair till he reaches England. I ask you most humbly, my lord, to adjourn the case so that the evidence of Lord Ames may be taken to-morrow."

The judge frowned, but before he could reply a door at the end of the court opened and a tall, elderly man in an ulster entered. Lulworth's eyes glittered triumphantly.

"Lord Ames is here, my lord," he said, in a clear voice.

"Here? Where?"

The Marquess of Ames came forward, glanced at the judge, whom he knew well, and then looked at the prisoner in the dock. He seemed to know what was expected of him, and walked slowly towards the witness-box. He took the oath.

"I can make no statement," he said, "because I do not know what I've got to talk about. I only received a request to come here twenty minutes ago. Am I to identify the prisoner? If that's it, I can do so."

"The learned counsel for the defence," said the judge, dryly, "will doubtless ask you any questions he desires you to answer."

"I am glad," said Mr. Lulworth, "that your lordship can identify the prisoner. What is his name?"

"I do not know."

"When did your lordship last met him?"

"Oh, some time ago—getting on for three years, I should think."

"Well, the exact date does not matter because you went to the police, and they have records of the case which will fix the date absolutely. Will you, please, tell me where you met this man, and in what circumstances?"

"Certainly. I cannot remember the exact date, but I know it was in the summer. This man called to see me about ten o'clock at night."

"Can you remember the exact time" queried Lulworth.

"Yes, it must have been about five minutes to ten. I usually go to bed at ten o'clock, and I remember the man's visit prevented me from going to bed at my usual time. He represented himself as a friend of my son, who was then out in South Africa. He said that my son owed him money, and asked me to settle the account. He produced a letter from my son, authorizing him to make this request. The letter was an excellent forgery, but I deducted an error which my son would certainly not have made. I said I would get the money, and went into the next room to telephone to the police. When I returned the fellow had gone. He saw through my game I suppose. That is all."

"And you can identify the man—absolutely?"

"Yes, I remember him quite well."

"About what time did he leave you?"

"Half-past ten. I may not be quite exact, but I gave all the facts to the police."

"Thank you," said Lulworth. "That is really all I wish to know."

But Sir William Gore desired to know a good deal more, and he cross-examined the witness for twenty minutes, with a view to proving that it was a case of mistaken identity. But he met with no success.

"This meeting between Lord Ames and the accused," said Lulworth, rising to address the Court, "took place on the night of Mr. Evelyn Scott's death, between five minutes to ten and half-past ten. It is, therefore, impossible that the accused could have committed the crime. I have here in court the inspector who took Lord Ames's evidence, given half an hour after the accused left Ames House."

Chief Inspector Rowlands came forward and gave his evidence. Provided that Antonio Ruvo was the man who had tried to extort money from Lord Ames, there was no longer any doubt that Ruvo was innocent of the death of Evelyn Scott. The whole case against him had collapsed.

"I should like to know," said the Public Prosecutor, in making his closing speech for the prosecution, "why this evidence was not taken first. It seems to me that the time of the Court has been wilfully and maliciously wasted."

Lulworth explained this in his speech for the defence.

"We had decided," he said, "not to bring forward this evidence until everything else had failed, and certainly not till we could bring Lord Ames into court as a witness. I think it must be clear to anyone that a man does not lightly accuse himself of one crime in order to prove that he is innocent of another."

The voices droned on, there was a verdict of "Not guilty," delivered without the jury leaving the box, and Lord Champernowne passed out into the fresh air, reeling like a drunken man.

The battle had ended in ignominious defeat—in a crushing triumph for Boanerges Scott. There had been no hope of convicting Ruvo from the first. But there had been every hope of shifting the burden of suspicion on to his shoulders. Now that hope had been shattered. The man had proved his complete innocence.

It was no consolation to Lord Champernowne that Antonio Ruvo, before he left the court, was arrested on a charge of trying to extort money under false pretences from the Marquess of Ames.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Lord Champernowne sat alone in his library, a pen in his hand, a blank sheet of paper before him on the table. For half an hour he had sat there, trying to write a letter to his wife, and he had not written a single word.

The world outside was in the throes of a conflict that was on the verge of civil war. The Labour Party, deprived at the eleventh hour of the assistance of the Golden Light Guild, had been hopelessly defeated at the election. They had won ninety-five seats and no more. Under the old arrangement, when Tory had fought against Liberal, this would have meant the holding of the balance of power between the two. But everything had changed in the melting pot. Liberals and Conservatives had joined forces to crush, once and for all, the "hydra-headed monster of Socialism." Bleazby and his band of followers were outcasts. They were the Opposition, ridiculously weak and small. The Government included both Malfray and Sir John Horsington, The Labour Party had thrown in its lot with the extreme Socialists, and had been won over to the creed of brute force. The country from end to end was in an uproar. The railway "employees" had struck to a man, there was war in the shipping and the engineering and the coal trades. Business was at a standstill, and only the extraordinary efforts of the soldiers enabled a few trains to be run and a few cargoes of food to be unloaded in the various ports of the United Kingdom. Violence and anarchy raged throughout the land. Starvation—that last brutal weapon of the capitalist—had failed to bring the men to their senses. It was said that Boanerges Scott had given ten millions of money to the strike funds, but even these millions had melted like snow. From the North of Scotland to the South of England, from Land's End to London, the country was in the grip of mob law. The police, and even the military, were powerless to cope with anarchy on such a gigantic scale. William Bleazby had kept his word.

As yet there was no victory on either side—only a horrible state of suspense. The middle classes were fighting like heroes to keep law and order. There was not an able-bodied man among them who had not enlisted himself as a special constable. But they were hopelessly outnumbered. They began to realize that their power in the country, great enough under the protection of the law, was very small when it came to brute force. William Bleazby seemed to have lost all control of himself. He was preaching the gospel of rebellion to the cheers of millions of his fellow men. He moved from place to place like a destroying angel, crying out that he was the deliverer of his country. "We have waited too long" he said. "The law will never give us what we ask. We must make the laws anew. We must break down and build up again. Out of the ruins a new and splendid world shall arise; out of the fire a phœnix glorious with feathers of gold."

But with all England in an uproar, with the tide of rebellion overflowing London from east to west and south to north, Lord Champernowne sat quietly in his library and tried to write a letter to his wife.

The *Zinita* was in the Bosphorus, but the Dowager Lady Champernowne had returned to England just before the end of the election, and was at that very moment lying upstairs in her bedroom, a helplesswreck of a woman who had lost all joy in life, all hope, all power of fighting against the fury of fate. She had returned to talk over matters with her son, to try and persuade him to leave England, and force his society on his wife. Then had come the blaze anarchy, and she had suffered the fate of a million others. The railway service had stopped, the supply of petrol had given out, and London was in a state of siege. She remained where she was in her carved and gilded bed, wondering, if the world was coming to an end, feebly trying to understand what had happened. A butterfly caught in the grinding steel of a great machine could not have been more suprised than Mirabelle, Lady Champernowne, at the cruel and tremendous forces which had suddenly gripped her life. It is hard for the rich to understand that a state of society can exist in which wealth can no longer purchase either service or food.

"My dearest wife," wrote Lord Champernowne. Then a bell rang on the table, and he rose from his chair. There were only two servants in the house, and this bell had been fixed up so that Lord Champernowne could be always at his mother's beck and call. When he entered the bedroom he found her in tears.

"We must leave Jack," she sobbed. "I can't bear it any longer. You must wire to Mamie. We must get to Southampton somehow I am frightened."

He leant over her and kissed her.

"Poor little mother," he said, tenderly. "I'll cable if you like, but it will take the *Zinita* a fortnight to come here, and by that time all this trouble will be over."

"Can't we go to Maiden Tolhurst?" she said, fretfully.

"Impossible. The country is being starved out. We're better here in London. This business will soon fizzle out. People must have food, and they can't get it until some sort of order is restored."

"Surely God will put an end to such misery," she whispered; "or else He will put an end to the word."

He threw his arm round her neck and placed his cheek against hers. She was very thin and worn now, very broken down and old, and he knew that the change was the work of his own hands. His quarrel with his wife, the scandal that had followed his confession of the truth about Greenhead had done more to make his mother an old woman before her time than all the long months of weakness and pain. And he knew that worse was to come; that he might have to stand in the dock where he had put Antonio Ruvo that only the present state of anarchy had paralyzed the quick and strong hand of the law.

"Everything will come all rigth" he whispered—"everything."

Then suddenly he rose to his feet and walked towards the window. He heard the faint, moving sound of voices and the tramp of feet—the sound which is faint only because it is far off.

"What is it, Jack dear?" asked Lady Champernowne.

He did not answer. He pulled aside the blind and looked out into the night. Far away across the Park he saw lights moving—hundreds of lights crawing over the grass

"What is it?" Lady Champernowne asked, querulously.

"Nothing, mother. dear," he said, in a quiet voice, and he returned to the bedside and tried to talk of their future plans. But the distant murmur was growing into a roar.

"The mob," he said. "I expect they've been having a meeting in the Park."

Lady Champernowne shivered and covered her face with her hands. Then suddenly there was a crash of broken glass and she screamed.

"They won't hurt us," he said, hoarsely. I've kept out of this election altogether.

There was another crash, a loud clamour of groans and hisses, and then silence.

"Traitor!" thundered a single voice, "Come out and look us in the face."

Perhaps Lord Champernowne's nerves were trung to a high pitch, or perhaps the broken pane of glass in the bedroom made the sounds outside more audible but, be this as it may, the fierce cry of this single voice seemed to ring out more loudly than the deep roar of the multitude that had preceded it. Every word was clear and distinct.

"They will kill us!" shrieked Lady Champernowne, clutching her son's hand.

"You must try and be calm, mother dear," he replied, steadily. They will pass on; they have been all round London smashing windows and shouting, but they've not broken into a single private house—shops, yes. Mother, dear, you must not excite yourself: I'll go dowastairs and speak to them."

He went to the window and closed the heavy wooden shutters The low murmur of the crowd died away into the silence.

"You will be perfectly safe here," he said, quietly. "I don't suppose they know you are back in London, or they wouldn't have come here to frighten you. They don't war with women or invalids. I'll go down and speak to them, and they'll move on. I'll send Louise up to you."

He rang the bell, and then, seating himself on his mother's bed, endeavoured to calm her.

"I'll go down now," he said, "and get them to move on. I expect Louise is in hysterics somewhere. If so, I'll get Tilson to come up."

He left the room, turning a deaf ear to his mother's entreaties and cries. The situation was one that must be dealt with at once. As he descended the marble staircase he heard the groaning and hooting of the mob. The floor of the hall was strewn with broken glass. But the heavy doors were locked and bolted for the night, and the windows themselves were covered with an elaborate tracery of gilded iron.

"Murderer and traitor!" cried that clear, terrible voice again. "Come out and look us in the face!"

Champernowne beat the gong fiercely to rouse the two servants who were left in the house, and then hurried into the library to telephone to the police. But he could get no answer from the exchange. Doubtless the wires had been cut.

"I must go out and speak to them," he said to himself. "This will frighten my mother to death."

But as he shot back one of the bolts of the door, he stood irresolute. The mob were already in the garden of the house; they might seize the opportunity to break in. Perhaps it would be better to speak to them from one of the upper windows.

But his hesitation was only momentary.

"I will show them that I am not a coward," he thought, and he unbolted and unlocked the door. There was a shower of stones against it, and a hoarse roar of fury from the mob. Then again there was silence, and Lord Champernowne opened the door. He looked down on a sea of white, hungry faces, on the flare of torch and lantern, and at the very foot of the steps the gigantic face of Boanerges Scott, his arms extended as though to keep back a crowd that pressed behind him.

"Murderer and traitor!" cried the financier, as the roar of voices died into silence. Then, turning to the mob, "This is the man who killed my son!" he cried. "This is the man who betrayed you!"

"For Heaven's sake——" cried Champernowne. "Scott, for——"

A stone struck him in the face, and he staggered back into the hall. Another stone caught him on the chin, and he reeled, clutching at the door. Then he came forward, crying out to them, but the thunder of their voices drowned his words. A third stone struck him, and he fell at the feet of Boanerges Scott. The financier turned and held up his hand. The tumult died away into silence.

"Listen!" he yelled. "You shall not rob the gallows of this man. But you shall fire the house. He will not need it any more. He shall go from here to prison, and from prison to the grave."

"Fire?" shrieked the mob, insensate as animals who seek to destroy rather than devour. "Burn the house! Fire the all! Tar—matches—wood—oil! Burn the 'ouse to the ground!"

* * *

When Champernowne opened his eyes, the sky above him was aglow with fire. But he was lying on his back on the grass of the Park, and a vast mob hid the destruction of the house from his sight. At first he could distinguish nothing very plainly, and could not quite remember what had happened to him. It was not till he saw the grim face of Boanerges Scott, red in the light of some unseen flame, that he remembered.

"I saved you from them," said Scott. "They'd have torn you to pieces. But I cannot save your house. It must burn until not a stick of it remains."

"My mother?" cried Champernowne, clutching at the financier's arm and dragging himself to his feet. Then, as he saw the blazing house, he gave a shriek of terror. "My mother!" he cried. "Where is she?"

"On the yacht, I hope," Scott answered; "well out of all this."

"Heavens!" whispered Champernowne, thrusting out blindly with his hands. "Good heavens! She was in the house—in the house—in the house!"

His voice rose to a scream, and, staggering forward, he beat at the wall of human beings with his hands, and they collapsed on the ground. Boanerges Scott left him lying there.

"Make way!" he yelled, forcing his way through the mob. "Lady Champernowne is in the house there. Ten thousand pounds to any man who will save her—twenty thousand—fifty thousand!"

His face was controted, his eyes red with flame, his mouth dripping with foam.

"He is mad," muttered a working man, who reeled back from a blow of that terrible hand. "Drunk—fighting mad he be!" and the crowd made a path to let the madman pass. There was not one of them who would go into that furnace of flames at the bidding of a madman—not even for fifty thousand pounds.

He reached the bronze gates of the garden, and clung to them for a few seconds, panting for breath.

"Stop 'im!" shrieked a voice. Don't let 'im go!" Two men laid hands on his arms, and shrank back as he turned and faced them.

"I'll kill anyone who stops me," he said, drawing a revolver from his pocket. Then he flung open the gate. The doorway before him was a sheet of flame To the right the house was ablaze almost to the top floor, but to the left there was only smoke, curling out of roof and window. A white-faced man, his clothing torn and stained with mud, his cheek blackened and bleeding, came staggering up behind him.

"M'lady's in there!" sobbed Tilson. "I've killed 'er—frightened—left 'er there before the fire—didn't know."

"Which is her room!" asked the financier, quietly. His madness seemed to have left him.

"Up there, sir," Tilson replied, pointing to the second-floor windows on the left. "If there were ladders—but I've killed 'er, she 'e dead! I didn't know you were goin' to fire the 'ouse."

"Will you help me to bring her out? It's fifty thousand pounds for you."

"I'd do it for nothing, sir," gasped the wretched footman; "but we can't go in that way—you come with me, sir—or I'll go alone."

"No; it is my work," Scott answered calmly. "Show me the way."

Tilson ran round to the side door and Boanerges Scott hurried after him. A cheer rose from the crowd. Even cowards can appreciate the bravery of others.

"They'll never come out," said one brawny working man to another. "I'd have gone in myself if there'd bin a chance of comin' out."

"So'd I—and that's straight."

The mob now filled Park Lane from end to end, and extended nearly two hundred yards into the Park. The great sea of faces, pink in the light of the flames, stretched as far as the eye could reach into the darkness. Every face was turned towards the house; the news had spread shouted from one man to another. And now there was silence, save for the roar and crackle of flames, and the deep murmur of voices hardly raised above a waisper. The fierce passions of the mob, the lust for destruction, had died away. There was only one thought in their minds as they stared at the burning house. A woman was still in there—a helpless woman who could not even leave her bed and walk across the floor of the room. Hundreds of men had already rushed off for help: for ladders, for the fire brigade. But this was likely to be a matter of life and death that would be decided in less than five minutes. The telephone and telegraph wires had been cut; the fire brigade, summoned on the previous day to a great conflagration in the East-end, had received such severe treatment from the mob that half of the firemen had been injured and nearly all the engines and escapes destroyed. There was little hope from that quarter.

"Let go of my arms, you brutes!" screamed Lord Champernowne, struggling to free himself from the grip of two men who held him close to the railings of the Park.

"No, m'lord," one of them answered. "We 'ave our orders. And it wouldn't be no use, neither. You've had enough knockin' about as it is."

"And wot's more," said the other, "if you don't keep still we'll knock yer on the head."

Champernowne collapsed in their arms, exhausted with the fury of his struggle. But though his bodily strength was worn out, his mind was clear, and he saw everything with horrible distinctness. The great mob hushed to silence, the hungry, fierce faces, the doorway of the mansion aglow with flames, one side of the house alight from roof to basement, the other spurting out volumes of dark smoke, and thus three tall windows, shuttered as he knew—a death-trap for the one woman in all the world who loved him, the one woman in all the world whose faith in him had never faltered.

"I see is taken from me," he thought; "it is the end of everything," and then, staring with horror in his wide open eyes, he wondered if, after all, it were not selfish to pray for her life; whether, if she had known that never so long as she lived would she be able to return to the life of gaiety she had loved, she would not have chosen death. It would be a merciful end, in that choking atmosphere of smoke. The fury of the fire would not touch her; she would pass away gently into her long sleep.

There was a sudden roar from the crowd, and Champernowne, straining forward and peering through the smoke, saw Boanerges Scott, a blackened giant, reeling out between the marble pillars of the doorway, with a burden in his arms.

Out of that inferno of flames the man staggered, his clothes ablaze, the hair scorched from his head, his great face twisted and contorted with agony. He lurched forward down the steps, and his writhing lips gave a single scream of pain. Then he sank to his knees, collapsed, and rolled over on the marble pathway that led from the gate to the door.

But the grip on the burden he carried did not relax. The blanket, soaked with water, had to be cut away from the dead man's hands.

(*To be concluded.*)

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Say "I will get rid of this Rheumatism—I will stop this terrible pain—I will be well and strong, able to work and able to enjoy life."

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THE SUPREME EVENT.

BY

HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL.

I.

John learned the terrifying truth after his engagement. Indeed, the young lady kept it as a surprise. Man and maid met at Murren during a wet week. Each was reasonably keen about skating, and each played piquet. They fell in love at first sight, and the affair ran smoothly and swiftly up to a certain moment.

They were sitting together, and quite alone, Mabel put her pretty lips close to his ear and whispered:—

"I have something to tell you."

Armitage smiled. Foolish man! He was presumptuous enough to believe that the something had been told before, and would be told again and again with cumulative sweetness.

"Yes, Mab?"

"I am the Miss Simpson!"

The accent upon the definite article was startlingly emphatic. No man—least of all a lover—could doubt that this information, so carefully suppressed, was of tremendous importance to the speaker. Happily, John was a man of sensibility and tact. Instantly he dissembled, for it was quite unthinkable that he should reply:—

"My darling, never, never have I heard of *the* Miss Simpson."

Afterwards he came to the conclusion that the truth between lovers, however stark it may appear, should prevail. Such wisdom comes to most men and nearly all women too late. John possessed her hand which happened to lie in his.

"*The* Miss Simpson?" he repeated. There was an accent of awe in his voice.

"Yes," she murmured. "Dearest, do you mind marrying a celebrity?"

A celebrity! His blood curdled. He racked his unhappy brains. Why had he never heard of *the* Miss Simpson? He divined, poor wretch! that anything even approximating to an admission of such ignorance would cost him dear. Desperately, clutching at shadows of all celebrities, he murmured as sweetly as she.—

"Mind marrying—*you*! But, why have you kept this from me?"

Her answer was even more perplexing than what had gone before.

"You see, John, we decided, mother and I, when we chose Murren, that it would be wiser, less boring, if I came here *incognito*. Simpson, fortunately, is a common name. And we agreed not to talk shop, my shop. I have never talked shop to you, for instance, have I?"

"Not that I can remember."

She laughed delightfully, showing her pretty teeth and an enchanting pair of dimples. John kissed her to hide his confusion and distress. At this moment the gods took pity on him. Mrs. Simpson entered the small *salon* in which they sat. Mabel jumped up:—

"Mumsie, I have just told him."

John pulled himself together for a supreme effort. He was no actor, but he felt at this moment histrionic powers within.

"I am the proudest man on earth," he affirmed.

A minute later he escaped. Wiping the prespiration from his brow, he sought out his friend, who had already promised to officiate as best man.

"Henry," he gasped. "I have some rather important news for you. I am about to lead to the altar *the Miss Simpson*!"

Henry's face became absolutely blank.

"*The* Miss Simpson?" he repeated.

"Surely, my dear fellow, you must have heard of *the* Miss Simpson. Mabel is a celebrity."

"Is she? Forgive me, oldman, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but, honestly, I have never heard of *the* Miss Simpson."

"Nor have I," said John, miserably.

Then they both laughed.

John explained. It was vital of course that he should find out at once everything that was to be known about the celebrity but—how? *How*?

"Leave that to me," said the kindly Henry.

"Hold hard! Lets talk this over. In what line could Mab be a celebrity?"

Henry hazarded a wild guess.

"Novelist?"

John shook his head.

"Impossible. I know'em all by name.

"Actress?"

"Try again. Between us we may arrive at something. I know the name of actresses, singers, pianists, fiddlers, painters, and sculptors. We have this clue, old man; she has not talked shop to me. Now—wait! We've talked over all the winter sports and she doesn't hine ats any of them. We've discussed books, pictures, and plays, and music."

"Be perfectly calm John I've got it."

"Speak or for ever hold your peace!"

"I'll bet you she's a suffragette. Cat and Mouse—eh? Escaped from starvation—what?"

"Mab dosen't look like that. Suffragette—no. Suffragist, well, it's just possible."

"I'll ask Dalton; he knows everything. He's playing auction in the next room. You sit tight till I come back."

John smoked four cigarettes before Henry returned. One glance at his friend's honest face was re-assuring. he knew, and the knowledge had not distressed him.

"It's all right. Dalton is a wonder, Miss Simpson is a famous tennis-player. She got into the semi-finals at Wimbledon last July. Dalton says she will be champion of the world one day."

"Lady champion? how awful."

"Might be worse" said Henry, cheerfully. "She might have been a lady-doctor, or a lady-whistler."

"I hate lawn-tennis."

"So do I; but it's a nice, clean, healthy game although ruinous to the complexion—in time."

They stared at each other with lack lustre eyes. Then Henry poured balm upon his friend's lacerated tissues.

"Let's face this like men of the world You are engaged to be married to a really charming girl. She's as fit as a fiddle and hard as nails. You have a lot in a common. The thing is just right, barring this tennis, but fortunately you have no profession and an ample income."

"I don't quite take you, Henry?"

"I mean this. You can trot about with her to tournaments, and look after her."

"Pick up the balls?" Deep despair thrilled his pleasant voice.

"Cheer up! I repeat, you can afford in every sense of the word to humour Mabel for a few months, to let her play her own game in her own superlative way. Then—"

"Please go on."

"As your best man I suppose that I have a claim to officiate later on, as godfather. Now, motherhood and lawn-tennis championships don't trot in the same class. See?"

"I see. Yes; there's something in that, but it's a delicate subject, Henry, one that I can't discuss even with you."

"Right! But the odds now are against her winning championships. Wait and see!"

II.

John waited patiently.

His charming Mabel began to talk shop.

So did her mother, who was not quite so charming.

The trio left Murren and travelled together to the Riviera, where John was introduced to other tennis-playing celebrities—Poreon, the Irish champion-Macmurdo, the American smasher Bott, and the mighty Windlesham. He acquired the patter of his future wife's profession; and he sat beside Mrs. Simpson, hour after hour watching his Mabel, attired in virgin white as she drove ball after ball down the side lines.

The "nuts" called her Venus Victrix!

They were married at the end of April. Mrs. Simpson confessed that she was apprehensive about May weddings. John possessed an ancient Tudor manor house in Dorset, with a sunk garden which was the joy of his heart, but there was no tennis lawn. A court was constructed, what is technically called *un en tout cas*, and awall covered with concrete rose behind the stables. No less a person than Bott, superintended these important improvements. He had entered with Mabel for the "Mixed Doubles" at Wimbledon and elsewhere and he told John that he regarded his playing partner as the coming woman.

John submitted meekly that Mabel had already "arrived."

"She will win the All Comers'," said Bott, fervently. 'Think of what she has won already!" He had black hair, a yellow face, and the profile of a chimpanzee, but John liked him, because the fellow was so keen, such an uphill player, so cheery when off his game.

Poor John nodded gloomily. He had inherited some very beautiful silver—porringers, salvers, tankards, and the like—which gleamed with mellow splendour upon a Queen Anne dresser in the dining-room. Mrs. Simpson had praised the dresser.

"It's rather nice," John admitted, modestly.

"But, John, dear, how splendid Mabel's pots will look on it!"

Mabel's pots! There were dozens of them culled from every silversmith in the Metropolitan area.

"Some people," continued Mrs. Simpson, severely, "sell their pots and their jewellery. Dear Mab has never degraded herself by doing that. Take Tom Slagg——"

"If you'll excuse me, I'd rather not," murmured John. "Enough is as good as a feast."

"Tom Slagg sells everything. He keeps a sort of jeweller's shop, I call him a 'pro.' I am so proud of Mabel's trophies!"

They were spread upon that ancient dresser. They remained there. The eyes of dead-and-gone Armitages glared down upon silver and silver-gilt with ever-deepening, reproach and derision. John was sensible of their disapproval. He shared it, but what could he say? What could he do? He did the one thing possible and decent. He locked up the tankards and porringers.

It was Bott who suggested the propriety of inviting Windlesham and Mrs. Pragson to spend three weeks in Dorset.

"I must practise with Mabel," he said "You know Windlesham; and Mrs. Pragson is a corker. Forty five—I give you my word—and still the most formidable woman in England—bar two."

John would have barred them all except Mabel, but he said not a word.

Mrs. Pragson arrived with many racquets. She was short, squat, black-avised, with a complexion that matched the Queen Anne dresser. Windlesham accompanied her, the ex-champion of the world. Photographs of the new court and the old players appeared in half-a-dozen papers. John read many paragraphs as follows:—

"Armitage Court is now the centre of the liveliest interest. The ancient manor has never, if we may say so, sheltered at one time so many distinguished persons."

In the solitude of his own den John said:—

"Confound it!"

III.

The gallant fellow tried to play the game under his wife's tutelage. He practised assiduously against the back-wall; he studied tactics. In a single Mabel could give him fifteen and owe forty! She liked to play with him, but Windlesham sternly forbade such altruism. John agreed. Nothing must imperil Mabel's chances for the championship.

Occasionally he strayed into the nursery and glanced at his old toys. He busied himself with the management of his small estate, and attended parochial and county councils. His brother magistrates welcomed him on the bench.

During the pleasant weeks which preceded the Great Event John made only one blunder. In a reactionary moment he invited Toomer to spend a week-end with the celebrities. Toomer had been John's school-fellow and contemporary at Winchester, and afterwards the two men had been fellow-under-graduates at New. If Etonians, as a rule, are pleasure-loving, while Harrovians are strenuous, so also without offence, one may describe Wykehamists as philosophical. John was a fair type of Wykeham's sons. He had easy manners, much general knowledge, a sense of humour, and a disposition to travel agreeably along the lines of least resistance.

Toomer was his antithesis. Toomer won scholarships. Toomer took a high degree. By this time he was well-known as a capable and rising man of letters, but admittedly a crank.

Toomer loathed what he called ball-games. That, possibly, may have been in John's mind when he invited him to Armitage Court. Had John been more candid, Toomer might have declined the invitation.

Driving up from the station, which was a comfortable four miles away, John said, carelessly:—

"By the way, the house is chock-a-block with tennis sharps."

"Tennis sharps" repeated Toomer.

"Bott, Mr. Pragson, Windlesham."

(Continued on page 2.)

THE SUPREME EVENT.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

"Never heard of 'em" said Toomer.

To John's immense surprise, he felt a certain irritation.

"You must have heard of Windleham Hang it. He was open lawn-tennis champion for three or four years in succession."

"Was he? Poor devil? What does he do now? An ex-champion is a pitiable object."

John considered the question. His face brightened.

"The truth is, old man, that Windlesham is the best of the lot. He's keen about other things. Golf, for instance."

"Golf! Heaven help him!"

"And dry fly-fishing."

"That's much better. I fish myself. A successful fisherman must be an intelligent man. Great opportunities, too, for introspection and observation. How are you getting on John, with your microscopical work?"

"Down and out," replied John, unconsciously quoting Bott. "It was only pat ball. I'm shaping nicely at the wall-game."

"Wall-game? You play football in June!"

John explained. Toomer opened a capacious mouth to reply, glanced at John's amiable face, and remained for the first time in his life absolutely silent.

At dinner that night Toomer sat next to Mrs. Pragson, who was in wonderful form. She could do just two things better than any woman of her advanced years—play tennis and talk about it afterwards. Said she to Toomer:—

"Extraordinary, isn't it, what adulation a champion receives nowadays?"

"You are speaking of Jack Johnson?"

"Jack—Johnson?"

"The coloured prize-fighter."

"I never heard of him. I was speaking of the lawn-tennis champion."

Toomer was quite honest with her.

"Who is he?" he asked.

Mrs. Pragson turned purple. That was her only available tint in moments of excitement. Then she addressed the assembled company in tones of seathing scorn.

"Mr. Toomer," she announced, "does not know the name of the present champion. I positively refuse to enlighten him."

"It doesn't matter," said Toomer, grimly. "I asked the question out of mere politeness. Let us call him X? Does X receive much adulation?"

"Tons and tons! *More* than anybody else."

"Oh, come! More than, let us say, Madame Melba?"

"I hope so. Our enthusiasm about music and all that sort of thing is rather a pose. If you had said—Jessop!"

"And who is Jessop?" asked Toomer.

Bott's prominent eyes nearly popped out of his head. He asked, solemnly:—

"It is possible that you have never seen Jessop bat?"

"Oh! a cricketer. Yes, yes, I have *heard* of Jessop."

"It is quite obvious," remarked Mrs Pragson, "that you don't care about games, Mr. Toomer."

"I don't," said Toomer. "I have never shattered my self-respect by hitting at, or kicking, a ball. Well, well, I had no intention of astonishing you" (Oh, Toomer—!), "but short sight and varicose veins have constrained me to give my attention and interest to literature and art." He continued pleasantly: "All of you play games, but you must admit that one can't talk about them, not, I mean, intelligently for more than five minutes at a time."

"I beg your pardon."

"Pray don't misunderstand me. It is possible, of course, to prattle on for ever and ever about golf. For my sins I have overheard such futile twaddle, but I was immensely struck by one thing."

"May I ask you to explain?"

"I was about to do so. What applies to golf applies equally to all chatter about games. Tom allows Dick to buck about his confounded round, because it is mutually agreed between them that Dick is to have his innings later on. But Tom doesn't listen to Dick, and Dick doesn't listen to Tom. That, I submit, is not intelligent conversation. It's a singularly British and foolish sort of compromise between two bores."

John, at the head of his hospitable board, smiled nervously. Everybody else stared, open-mouthed, at Toomer, He went on:—

"Conversation, to-day, has become atrophied by disuse."

Mrs. Pragson perceived an opportunity to score, and seized it.

"We all believe in practice," she said. "Please go on, Mr. Toomer. Will you deign to converse with *us*?"

Toomer accepted the challenge. During the rest of dinner he held forth amazingly. Never had he talked better. John kept him going. But he left early upon Monday morning, and he said to John, when he took leave:—

"My dear old man, you are going to seed. You've got the wrong crowd about you. Why, dash it! that ass, Bott, patronizes you. Henry and I were speaking about you the other day at the club. You've married a dear little girl, but, good Lord! you haven't married her gang, have you?"

"The fact is," said John, "I'm marking time. I'm looking on for the moment sort of umpire. Don't you worry."

"I do worry," said the honest Toomer.

With that parting shot he went his way. Bott expressed the general sense of John's other guests, when he remarked:—

"That fellow Toomer is un-English."

IV.

At Wimbledon in July, Mabel triumphed gloriously. She fought her way, smilingly, to the top of the tennis tree. She won the semi-final of the All Comers' Ladies' Singles. Bott and she were only barely defeated in the final of the Mixed Doubles.

The great match for the All Comers' followed. It took place, of course, in the centre court, and attracted an immense crowd. John watched the sets from his seat in the competitors' gallery. Mabel's fame shed a reflected lustre upon him. Everybody talked tennis to him. Maidens, with the complexion and the stride of an Indian Chief, entreated his advice. One or two demanded his autograph! When an eminent jurist asked him suddenly what he thought of the political situation, he replied:—

"Vantage, I think, to server!"

Outwardly he was calm. But civil war waged within. He was more in love with his pretty wife than ever, and her conduct throughout the long tournament evoked his sincere respect and admiration. For her dear sake he prayed for victory; for his own, he dared to adumbrate defeat. Victory meant a prolongation of purgatory for him, but it would exalt her to the highest heaven. Defeated, Mabel might give a thought to the empty nursery. John ground his teeth with rage when he thought of Armitage Court passing to his next of kin, whom he detested.

Mabel—God bless her—would make the most delightful mother. She had good sense, good temper, good health. What attributes for a potential matron!

Her antagonist provoked comparisons and uneasy speculations. Mrs. Higginbotham was an ex-champion, one of the old Wimbledon Guard. Her face was as terrifying as her overhand service. Mabel, alas! served underhand, and therefore, was manifestly at a disadvantage. The ex-champion was famous for her all-round stroke equipment, and—as reporters said—the "fine generalship which directed it." Mabel, on the other hand, was much younger, more active, and a finer back-line player.

The experts predicted a tremendous match, a fight to the closest finish. More, it was whispered that the winner of the All Comers' would be Open Champion. The holder was said to be out of form.

During the first two games Mabel scored but one point. Mrs. Higginbotham 'rushed' her. The redoubtable lady "ran in" on her judiciously-placed service, and smashed Mabel's returns. Bott whispered to John:—

"Old Higgs can't keep that up. It tires—even *me*."

Mabel smiled confidently. Again Bott whispered to John:—

"Mabel's smile warms the cockles of my heart. She has the temperament. Old Higgs hasn't. If Mabel gets the best of her presently, hair will be flying about the court!"

"Mrs. Higginbotham looks ferocious."

"Yes; early in life she got the tennis face."

John sighed. Would his Mabel acquire those deep furrows between her pretty brows, that grim expression, those massive shoulders and hips?

Biff! Bang!

Old Higgs was driving terrifically, sending the balls to Mabel's back hand. Mabel returned them, smiling. The crowd howled itself hoarse when she captured the third game after deuce had been called nine times. Bott was trembling with excitement and enthusiasm. John became acutely sensible that this man beside him was keener than himself. He heard Bott saying:—

"Popular opinion counts in these contests. The will of the crowd. Ninety-nine out of every hundred here want Mabel to win. That's an asset!"

"Shush-h-h!" murmured Porson, who was just behind. John realized that this match ought to be played in breathless silence.

The result went up on the great scoring board. The voice of the umpire drifted across the ground:—

"Three games to one. Mrs. Higginbotham leads."

John felt that his satisfaction was indecent. He muttered to himself: "My Mab must win. I really want her to win. She deserves to win."

The stand rocked when Mabel took the fifth game. She had begun to pass her antagonist down the side lines. Again and again her balls pitched within a few inches of them.

"What a lovely length!" said Bott.

Old Higgs won the sixth game on her service, but she moved less swiftly to the centre of the court. Then a very demon of energy and determination seemed to possess her. Bett had to admit that she was irresistible. She had grasped the vital necessity of overwhelming a younger and more active player.

First set to Mrs. Higginbotham! Six games to two!

The two women met near the umpire's chair. John could see that Mabel was saying something pleasant to the ex-champion. What a darling! What a sportswoman! Toomer ought to have seen that.

Old Higgs smiled grimly as she listened to Mabel's congratulations. Mabel had not turned a hair. John's heart bounded within him. Bott, however, was grinding his teeth and making inarticulate noises. His face brightened when he saw Mrs. Higginbotham's hand go to her mouth.

"Thank the Lord!" he exclaimed.

"What's up?" inquired John. By this time any mean wish that his beloved might be defeated had passed from him. He would have melted down the porringers and tankards and turned his famous Gainsborough face to the wall had such sacrifices been exacted by the gods.

"Old Higgs has indigestion."

"What?"

"She's just stuffed a bismuth lozenge into her mouth. There goes another! Yes, the poor old girl is a wonder but that running up on her service has been too much for her little Mary."

Mabel won the first two games of the second set after a terrific and memorable duel *a outrance*.

Her steady returns down the side lines, her self-possession, and above all her lobbing defeated the more brilliant veteran. The crowd became delirious. The gift of prophecy descended upon Bott. He gripped John's arm fiercely as he whispered:—

"Mabel will take this set fairly easily. Then we shall see the most interesting game of the year. Old Higgs will pull herself together. She'll play canny. Mabel will be over-confident. I can hardly look on."

And John saw that his face was white and drawn. He asked himself the abominable question: "Ought Mab to have married Bott?"

Mabel took the second set, but not easily—fourteen games were played. The Higginbotham revealed discouragement by little gestures of annoyance. Twice she was within a point of winning the set. And then occurred an incident which will be repeated for ever and ever when champions and ex-champions gather together. The umpire had just declared "Deuce" The Higginbotham served a fault. Her second service struck the top of the net. But was confident of this; so was John. Butt the umpire—umpires are not infallible—declared otherwise. Mabel's clear voice was heard in protest.

"It was a let."

The umpire frowned. Mabel had returned the service. In a portentous tone he delivered his ultimatum—

"'Vantage to striker."

Higginbotham served another fault. Obviously the wrong decision of the umpire had disturbed her. Her second service was lamentably weak. It pitched short bounding high. Mabel never failed to punish such weak deliveries. This indeed, was her famous push shot, taught to her by Bott—a crisp, low return across the court. She raised her racquet—and let the ball go by.

The shout that ascended from the spectators will never be forgotton by those who heard it. Deliberately, after her own graceful fashion, Mabel had righted a wrong giving back the lost point to her antagonist with a smile which captivated the multitude.

"I couldn't have done that," said Bott. "What a girl! What a woman!"

What a wife? thought John.

The third and final set began in impressive silence. From technical point of view it was not so interesting as those which had preceded it. Neither player dared to be brilliant. The Higginbotham remained on the back line, the ball travelled from one end to the other with a precision that became monotonous. Throughout this set the elder woman although betraying signs of distress, played with increasing judgement and steadiness.

"She'll just pull it off" said Bott. "The fire is going out of Mabel's drive; her back hand is getting weaker"

The veteran was well aware of this.

Five games all!

The excitement was beginning to tell upon John. He experienced odd thrills chasing themselves up and down his spinal column. He shoved his hands deep into his pockets, because they were trembling. Twice tears came into his eyes. He reflected:—

"This is only a game."

But he knew it was much more than that. It seemed to him, as he stared at his wife, that this "game," the game which he secretly detested, was revealing to him a new Mabel. He began to understand what games have done for England, what the winning and the losing may mean in their ultimate effect upon character. And he knew intinctively that defeat, not victory, would reveal his young wife to him, so that he would see her with clear vision. If her courage failed, if her smile vanished, then he would have to acknowledge that this game was indeed too big a thing in her eyes, that winning it meant the loss of a sense of proportion a monstrous inflation of heart and head.

The Higginbotham won the sixth game easily.

John gazed at Mabel as she crossed into the other court. For an instant their eyes met. Her glance was not reassuring. He beheld a tennis face in its first phase of manufacture. Mabel still smiled, but the smile was set and hard. Faint lines showed themselves upon her smooth forehead. There was an unmistakeable likeness between her and the Higginbotham.

She began to serve.

The ex-champion returned the ball into the net. The crowd remained chivalrously silent.

"Fifteen—Love," proclaimed the umpire.

The next service skimmed over the net, and twisted away from the Higginbotham's left hand. It was only possible to return such a ball into a place where Mabel rushed in to a receive it. She smashed it on to the back line and the chalk flew. Nevertheless the linesman gave it "out."

"Fifteen all." announced the umpire.

There was a groan from the crowd who had just seen the chalk fly. A memorable rally followed. It seemed to John that the players had turned into machines. The ball was driven from back line to back line with astounding velocity. John put up his glasses powerful binoculars, Mabel was still smiling as if tennis were the best fun in the world, but John noticed that just as she hit the ball with that upward lift which distinguished her drive, she winced as if in pain. It never occurred to him that it might be physical pain.

Fifteen—thirty!

Mab served a short one. The ex-champion banged it violently down the right side line. it was difficult to determine whether the ball was just in or just out.

Fifteen—forty, declared the umpire.

Everybody howled with delight when Mabel won the next two points.

"Deuce."

And then Luck—took that diabolical factor in all games—took a hand in this game. Mabel served from the right court. The ball was well placed. Mrs. Higginbotham returned it fast and low. Mabel waited for it upon the back line. But it touched the top of the net and fell dead!

"Curse it?" cried Bott, in an agonized voice.

Mabel served again. Once more began a long rally, each woman standing a couple of yards behind the back line. And again, with his glasses upon his wife's face, John noticed the odd little wince as Mable drove the ball the pressure of her white teeth upon her lower lip.

An angry roar rose from the crowd, followed by shouts of applause. Luck for the last time favoured Mrs. Higginbotham. A fierce drive topped the net and fell dead.

The players approached each other; and the vast difference between them tremendously impressive. Mabel showed no signs of the battle; the elder woman was haggard and gasping, Mabel held out her hand, smiling. Mrs. Higginbotham saw the fresh young face close to hers, saw the generous beam in the eyes, heard the generous words of congratulation. During her strenous life she had scorned sentiment, or any display of feeling in public. Always she had fought hard for victory, neither ashamed of showing keenness, nor disappointment when she lost. To the amazement of friends and enemies, the winner of the All Comers' bent down and kissed Mabel. Bott shouted. Then he turned to the silent husband.

By Jove old man, if the crowd could get at her, she would be kissed to death!"

V.

The Press said that Mabel's defeat had been a greater achievement than the ex-champion's victory. After dinner that night, when Mabel's health was drunk, John made a short speech.

I have a little present for my wife, he said, "A surprise. The country tournaments are ahead of us, and I mean to buy for her a motor caravan she has chosen the Southern circuit. and we shall have a glorious time travelling leisurely from place to place."

"I will be a triumphal, almost a royal, progress" affirmed Bott.

"I think not," said Mabel, quietly.

All eyes were turned upon her. She stood up, and those present remarked afterwards that she looked at nobody except her husband.

"I shall not play in public again."

The announcement, made so emphatically, so convincingly, aroused a storm of protest and interrogation.

When silence was established, Mabel continued:—

"I have a bad tennis-elbow, I showed it to a surgeon. He warned me that if I played to-day, I might never play again, but I did play. Please don't pity me. In my opinion tennis is the grandest and jolliest game there is, but it is not everything in life." Her voice softened oddly, and a quaver in it held everybody mute. "I am going back to my home. I am going alone with John. We shall begin our real honeymoon to morrow."

'EMPRESS OF THE BALKANS.'

HOMAGE OF A KING TO THE WOMEN OF MONTENEGRO.

Mr. Eveleigh Nash (writes a correspondent) has published an adaptation of the King of Montenegro's drama in three acts, "The Empress of the Balkans." The adaptation has been made by Mr. V M. Petrovich and D. Volnay, and is undoubtedly more dramatic than the original play. It is evident that Messrs. Petrovich and Volnay were better acquainted with the exigencies of a modern drama and the technical requirements of a modern stage, than King Nikola was. But it is much to be regretted that they have not "prefaced" their work by the rhymed dedication by which King Nikola prefaced his original work. That preface belongs indissolubly to the drama, and indeed explains its true object.

That dedication deserves to be widely known. At the end of a war Sovereigns generally address 'An Order of the Day' to their armies, praising their heroism. King Nikola, of course, did the same for his army. But he did something more, what no other Sovereign ever did. In the form of a dedication of a drama King Nikola issued practically a proclamation in rhyme, a real apotheosis of Montenegrin women, thanking them for their patriotism and heroism. As his "Balkanska Tsaritsa" has appeared now in an English adaptation, and as that dedication forms a sort of poetical prologue to that drama, I attach a faithful translation of the beautiful homage of a gallant King to the brave women of his country:—

TO THE MONTENEGRIN WOMEN.

When the mist of war ceased to veil
our mountain,
When the guns and the rifles ceased to
fire,
And the blood of men ceased to be shed,

When the bitter cry of the orphans
Of the heroes, and their mothers, sisters,
And their young brides ceased

When on the borders of our country
No enemy is any longer said to be,
And this day dawned
The day of an uncertain armistice,

Then, I gathered around me the brethren
that were left,
I gathered them and kissed every one of
them,
And thanked them all warmly
For their companionship in arms.

The wreaths of laurel
We distributed according to merit,
And we vowed again
To consecrate our lives to our dear
Servian country.

But who could pay our debt
To you, O Montenegrin women?

You who alone understand
How to stop your bitter tears.
Tears, which the sad news
Of the loss of husband, father,
Brother or son drew
From the depths of your tender hearts.

You followed us bravely to the battlefield
Leaving tears for other places
And other days.
Your heart's most precious task
Is the salvation of the fatherland.

And when the battles have been fought
You mourn for those who have fallen.
Reciting impressively their heroic
deeds,
Inspiring us, the living ones,
To dare other bold deeds.

Barefooted, hungry, tired, and lightly
clad,
You followed us across the boundaries
To hand us our modest daily bread.
And when during the battle
Crises occur,
You are not less intrepid
As your hands pass to us powder, lead,
and water

Above the clouds of thick smoke,
From the powder which we fire,
Near the symbol of faith and freedom,
Your angelic figures we admire;
And how could I resist the fervent desire
Of my heart to lay on the country's altar
The services of the women also—
On the country's altar where
Holy incense is burnt
To the freedom which our martyrs
Have won!

Your sentiments and your virtues,
Your sacrifices and energies,
Your love and your heart,
Always warned by patriotism,
Have carried me, O my sisters,
Back to the past
When Janissaries were overrunning
Our old Empire:
And in the midst of Zelta
I found a woman of your heart and of
your love.
And your own deeds and your own virtues
I placed on her cold lips.
I gave life to her to let her tell
What one there was, and what is now,
going on,
And to be an everlasting example
Of what a Montenegrin woman is!

The story is recalled of Sir Leopold M'Clintock, the Arctic explorer, who at the time was giving an account of his experiences amid the ice-fields.

"We certainly would have travelled farther," he explained, "had not our dogs given out at a critical time."

"But," exclaimed the young woman who had been listening intently. "I thought that the Eskimo dogs were perfectly tireless creatures."

Sir Leopold's face wore a whimsically gloomy expression as he replied:—

"I—er—speak in a culinary sense, miss."

It was at an open-air meeting in a village near Exeter that a well-known speaker was holding forth.

"Men?" he shouted, "what we want, and what we are going to get is free land. We want the land for the people. Free land men, we want, and we are going to have free land."

Just then a large piece of earth landed on the speaker's eye, and while he was removing the clod a voice yelled out. "There's a bit of Devonshire to begin with!"

AN INTERVIEW WITH ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

BY RITA STRAUSS.

I had long been anxious to meet Ella Wheeler Wilcox the poetess, yet, in a way, I was fearful of doing so also. One cherishes illusions about celebrities which are only too often apt to be dispelled.

It was with somewhat mixed feelings therefore, that on my return from a short holiday I was ushered into her cosy room at her hotel.

Mrs. Wilcox came to the door herself to greet me. My first impression was that of a graceful figure attired in a becoming shade of golden brown, and a pair of the kindest eyes imaginable smiling into mine.

Throughout our interview I found myself surreptitiously studying her face, taking account of every feature. The face of one who has suffered, I thought, yet who is able to throw off suffering and see the bright side of things.

The same power of sympathy which can be read in every line of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poems permeates her very personality; in fact, never have I come across a personality which interests me more.

HOLIDAYS.

Our chat first of all fell upon the subject of holidays.

"Do you believe that the holiday habit is becoming too much of an obsession with English people?" I asked.

I had evidently touched on a subject upon which Mrs. Wheeler Wilcox has decided opinions. She replied:

"There would be no need for holidays at all if society were organised upon a proper basis. In my opinion no individual should have to work more than three hours a day."

"But how could this be managed?" I asked.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox smiled. "In my ideal community," she replied "there would be no idlers; every one would have to work. The work would be done by relays of people, a different batch taking up their duties every three hours. I have calculated that, with work arranged on this plan, the really menial and unpleasant tasks would only fall to each individual about once a month."

"But would you banish the servant class altogether?" I asked.

"Not exactly for there will always be a class of people who will necessarily remain servants. Some people can never become intellectual or equal. But in their case their work could be pleasantly varied and they would be as well off as the other workers. Then again they would be largely assisted in their work by ingenious labour-saving devices. Just think of the many mechanical devices which have been invented to minimise labour," she continued: "Indeed invention is progressing at such a rate that soon we shall be able to perform all labour by mechanical means I shall never forget my thrill of joy when I first saw a vacuum cleaner at work I have one of my own now and when at home I never miss seeing the housemaid emptying all the dust it has collected! It is such a pleasure to feel that so much dirt is got rid of so easily!"

"Then to return to my question, must I take it that you are *not* a believer in holidays?" I asked.

HER RECREATIONS.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is very fond of travel. She has visited nearly every country and seen the beauty spots of the world. Next to travel her favourite recreations are dancing and swimming. Of the former she is inordinately fond.

If there is one class in the community for which she has no sympathy, it is with the idler. She has no patience either with the crowd of incompetents who attribute the success of others to opportunity.

"We make our own opportunities," she says. "Success is a combination of intense enthusiasm and intense application born of love for what we are doing."

An indefatigable worker herself, she wrote her first book when only eight years old and at the early age of fourteen her work appeared in print. All her life she has worked; her hands have been hardly won.

When asked how it felt to be the most popular postess of the day, Ella Wheeler Wilcox grew suddenly serious.

"It is a great responsibility," she said; "no one realises how great."

"No; I do not think I shall ever stop writing," in answer to another question. "You see the inspirations come and I *must* write for I have always a message to convey."

Her poems indeed have a message for all, and in the knowledge and understanding of human nature they display in every line, their real grip lies.

There are perhaps no lines more often quoted than those from her poem, "Solitude."

"Laugh, and the world laughs with you,
Weep, and you weep alone;
For the sad old earth must borrow its
mirth,
It has trouble enough of its own."

Incidentally, these lines were once inscribed in my album when a child by a friend who claimed them as his own. Though I did not discover his plagiarism until later years. I was and have ever since been impressed by their trenchant pathos. What is more I had always felt sure that there was a story underlying them, and I was right, as it proved,

"It was in 1883," said Ella Wheeler Wilcox. "I was about to set out for a dance, in all the glory of my ball toilette, looking forward with the eager anticipation of youth to the pleasure I was going to have; and then suddenly I remembered—a young friend of mine who had married the man of her choice within a month had been left a widow. I pictured her lonely state, her broken-hearted grief, contrasting it with my happiness and enjoyment. It was that contrast which inspired my poem."

She was crossing the Atlantic on the *Olimpic* when she passed the scene of the great *Titanic* disaster shortly after its occurance. Profoundly moved at the recital of the bravery displayed by the heroes who lost their lives, she wrote that which will be probably ranked amongst her most striking poems:

"He slams his door in the face of the world,
If he thinks the world too bold,
He will even curse; but he opens his
purse
To the poor, and the sick and the old.
He is slow in giving the woman the
vote,
And slow to pick up her fan;
But he gives her room in the hour of
doom,
And dies—like an Englishman."

A Celebrated Violiniste

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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"CROWDS: A STUDY OF THE GENIUS OF DEMOCRACY, AND OF THE FEARS, DESIRES, AND EXPECTATIONS OF THE PEOPLE." :—By Gerald Stanley Lee (Methuen and Co.,) Mr. Lee is an American with a wonderful gift for crushing his views of life into nut-shell paragraphs. Often there are as many as a dozen nutshell paragraphs on a page. Then follow elaborations, many of them original and arresting, as much by their style as their matter. There is an amazing amount of thought in the book, some of it brilliant and incisive, much of it raw and green, typically American. The pith of it all is that the Crowd is always reaching after higher things, yearning for the upward life and for emancipation from the dead-weight of Crowd-environment, always looking for great leaders, whom when it finds it follows gladly; for ever following leaders for a little way, deserting them because they turn out to be not great, and falling back upon itself disheartened, but not unhopeful—an assumption which requires abundant assurance about things not seen. To the Crowd Mr. Lee offers this book as an inspiration, though how it is to inspire, many may read it without discovering. Some mad plod through it with a zest borrowed from Mr. Lee's own heat and flame, and put it down half-suspecting it to be an elaborate satire on Democracy; others will be confused by its crudity, or amused by its cocksureness. The best thing to do is to extract from it what seems reasonably applicable to the life of everyday, and to thank Mr. Lee for putting some old truths in new lights. At the outset he states his elementary proposition broadly :—

What makes a society great is that it is full of people who have something to live for and who know what it is. It is because nobody knows, now, that our present society is not great. The different kinds of people in it have not made up their minds what they are for, and some kinds have particularly failed to make up their minds what the other kinds are for.

We are all making our particular contribution to the common vision, and some of us are able to say in one way and some in another what this vision is; but it is going to take a supreme catholic, summing-up individualist, a great man or artist—a man who is all of us in one—to express for Crowds, and for all of us together, where we want to go, what we think we are for, and what kind of a world we want.

This is what John Ruskin said every man of us should do for himself by thinking. Carlyle meant it when he said that every man should discover what work he can do, and do it. Mr. Lee, although seeming to imitate Carlyle, has no such simple creed. Whilst professing to be full of hope, he really is depressed when he looks at the Crowd :—

In the ancient world, when a human being found something in the wrong place and wanted to put it where it belonged, he found himself face to face with a few men. He found he had to deal with these few men. To day, if he wants anything put where it belongs, he finds himself face to face with a crowd. He finds that he has to deal with a crowd. The world has telephones and newspapers now and it has railroads; and if a man proposes to do a certain thing in it, the telephones tell the few, and the newspapers tell the crowd, and the crowd gets on to the railroad; and before he rises from his sleep, behold the crowd in his front yard; and if he can get as far as his own front gate in the thing he is going for, he must be—either a statesman? a hero? or a great genius? None of these. Let him be a corporation—of ideas or of dollars; let him be some complex solid, crowded thing, would he do anything for himself, or for anybody else, or for everybody else, in a world too crowded to tell the truth without breaking something, or to find room for it, when it is told without breaking something.

This is the Crowd's World.

This is wordy, but let us follow Mr Lee a little further. His views on Labour and Strikes, and the highest interests of the Labour Crowd have sense and substance in them :—

As near as I can remember, I find the side that uses force, or that uses the most force, invariably turns me against it. If as I read, I find that both sides are using force, I find myself against both sides. I find myself wishing, in spite of my dislike of Socialism, that the nation had the power, when a quarrelsome industry turns to the people in the street and stops them in what they are doing, and tells the people in the street that they cannot ride, and that they shall not sleep, or that they cannot eat—when a quarrelsome industry insists on keeping the whole world up all night because it has a Stomach Ache, I feel suddenly that the people ought to be able to take the industry away and put into such hands that the people in the streets will be protected: into hands that will make the industry behave so that it won't have a stomach ache. An industry with a stomach ache always has it because somebody in it has been overeating and getting more than their share, and is incompetent and unfit, and obviously it should have its freedom, its privilege of selecting its food, taken away from it until it behaves.

Always allowing for exceptions, we may put it down as a general truth that when we find a cause using force or mere advantage of position, it is because there is incompetence or lack of brains in those who conduct it, and the cure lies, not in more force, but in more brains.

As an anti-Socialist, Mr. Lee is a strong advocate of co-partnership between employers and workmen. The trade union argument that co-partnership is a snare set by capitalists to catch workmen, he sweeps aside as a disgraceful excuse for laziness. His logic is that it is every man's business in this world to do his best for himself and his fellows; to earn, to enjoy, to save as much as he can, and to assist others to do likewise. Lazy men do not do these things, and not only will they not do them, but they try to hinder their neighbours from doing them. This is stupied selfishness. The English trade union ideal of fixing a low average of work output in the belief that it lifts up all round amazes him, and as an American accustomed to seeing labour getting as much out of capital as it can by using its own capital to the best advantage, he sets down these general reasons in favour of co-partnership as against the trade union dull, slow wage-earning :—

Being a partner wakes the man's imagination toward those who work with him, and toward the public and the markets and the goods the and the cities where the goods go. He reads newspapers with a new eye. He becomes interested in people who buy the goods, and in people who do not. Why do they not? He gropes towards a general interest in human nature, and begins to live.

A man who is being paid wages one night in a week, has his imagination touched about his work one night in the week. He is merely being a wage-earner. In being a partner he is being paid, and feels his pay coming in, every thirty seconds, in the better way he moves his hands or does not move his hands. This makes him a man.

And, finally as he knows he is being paid, and that he always will be paid, what he earns, he stops thinking of the sick, tired side of his work—the pay he gets out of it, and, begins to love the work itself, and begins to be perfect in it for its own sake. This makes him a gentleman.

Being a partner makes a man actively and keenly reasonable and practical, not only about his own labour, but about the superior value of other people with whom he works. He wants the best people in the best places. He begins to have a practical partner's imagination about the men who are over him, and about their knowing more than he does. If he is merely paid wages, he is superstitious, and jealous towards those who know more than he does. If he is paid profits, he is glad that they do, and strikes in and helps.

Very neatly argued out, and Mr. Lee pushes it a point further—co-partnership, he maintains, is the practical embodiment of the Golden Rule. This, he hopes, is one direction in which the Crowd will move when the great leaders, the inspired employer and the inspired workman, arise and lead men out of the ruts in which to-day they are plodding wearily.

Then Mr. Lee turns to another branch of Crowd ethics, in which it is not so easy to follow him approvingly. He has a chapter on Honesty is the best policy. Of course, honesty is the best policy, but not in the sense in which Mr. Lee seems to advocate it. "The most important spiritual service that any man can render the present age," he says, "is to make goodness pay at the top (in the most noticeable place) in some business where nobody has made it pay before;" and he quotes instances in which business men have been scrupulously, astonishingly good—that *is*, honest—and have turned their honesty into money by advertising it. At least this is what Mr. Lee seems to suggest. He may be doing the honest business men to whom he refers a cruel injustice. He may be doing himself injustice by leaving it to be assumed that he advocates "goodness" as a business speculation.

Democracy, he says, seeking to free a man from being a slave, "has simply increased the number of masters a man shall have. He is hemmed in with crowds of masters." Hence emancipation can come only from discovering great men who shall lead the Crowd into the freedom of individualism. Here Mr. Lee gets into the clouds of platitude, and yet his idealism is clear and attractive. It is not original. Carlyle preached the same doctrine with far greater force and variety, and with more wisdom than Mr. Lee and other critics of Carlyle have allowed. It is a mistake to suppose that Carlyle's idealised leaders of men were all captains of dragoons. They were to be leaders of men only in things just and true. But this is what Mr. Lee's philosophy comes to and he professes to be full of hope for the Crowd. His book is in many ways crude and immature, but it is breezy and stimulating.

PIET OF ITALY.—By Dorothea Fairbridge (*Mills and Boon*). Here is a novel well worth reading if only for the sake of its brilliant pen-pictures of Cape Town and the neighbouring country. The "atmosphere" created is absolutely lifelike. One wanders amid the cosmopolitan crowd thronging Adderley Street, or across the veld gorgeous with flowers after the winter rains, and almost forgets that the reality is thousands of miles away. The story is largely concerned with a worthy Malay couple, who believe that a boy rescued from the sea is their own child, supposed to have been drowned. Piet is brought up in the Moslem faith, and in later years pledges his truth to Nissa, a Moslem girl. Then the discovery is made that he is of Italian parentage, and he goes to Florence to see his aristocratic relatives. They urge him not only to abjure the Moslem faith but to break his word to Nissa. The theological question presents no great difficulty, but as regards Nissa, the young man is adamant although his heart has turned to a beautiful Irish girl. Back to the Cape goes Piet, prepared to fulfil his vow and marry Nissa and at this crucial point in a powerful and dramatic story it is only fair to the authoress to leave him.

"THE MAN IN THE CAR".—By Alan Raleigh (John Long). When Dr Herbert and his friend, Vincent, a rising barrister, saw a motor-car flash past them one spring night as they wandered along the Kentish roads, tragedy loomed ahead. The car came to grief and when the two pedestrians reached it a man lay motionless in the roadway. He was identified as Selig Gorst, a well-known Jewish financier, and it was made clear that, whereas the actual fall from the car would only have stunned him, death had resulted from a blow dealt whilst he was lying unconscious. The weapon was found, and proved to be a pick-axe belonging to some workmen employed on the roads. A night-watchman, who had been on duty near the spot, and who afterwards endeavoured to dispose of a watch and chain belonging to the dead man, was arrested. But was he guilty? If not, by whom had that terrible blow been struck? And, again, was the body actually that of Gorst, or another? If the latter, how could so gross an error of identity have occurred, and where was the missing financier? Having read the book, we know the facts, but wild horses shall not make us impart them. Lovers of "thrills" have a particularly exciting time before them with the story of *The Man in the Car*.

"THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE":—"The Worker's War"—Amongst the most noteworthy items in the October Number of "The Pall Mall Magazine" is "The Workers' War," which states clearly the case for the working classes and which will be followed by a symposium on the question of "Guild Socialism" in the November issue; "In Appleland," an idyllic article dealing with apple-growing and cider making in Devon, attractively illustrated in colours by Charles Pears; "The Woman Doctor"—an account of the new London School of Medicine, where women are trained as doctors. On the lighter side are stories by P. G. Wodehouse, G. K. Chesterton, W. J. Locke. Mrs. Henry Dudeney, etc. In the regular features attention may be drawn to Hilaire Belloc's essay on "Lords of the Land," and T. P. O'Connor's study of the personality of Lord St. Davids.

"THE FAIRIES—HERE AND NOW"—By Mr. S. R. Littlewood (Messrs Methuen). In this remarkable little book the author treats of the fairies from an entirely original point of view—one which should appeal to the most sceptical as well as to those who still cherish the fairy faith. Mr. Littlewood traces the history of the fairies through the ages, and surveys a considerable field of folk-lore.

"THE BOOK OF THE BALL".—By Mr. A. E. Crawley. (Messrs Methuen.) This is a work of great interest to sportsmen as it gives an account of what the ball does, and why, in connection with cricket, football, golf, baseball, tennis, etc. The author believes that players would be saved much time and trouble if the principles on which the movements of the ball depend were more generally known. The book has numerous illustrations.

"TOD'S ANNALS OF RAJASTHAN":—(Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., Ltd.) This famous Indian classic which is under preparation has been long out of print, and is dedicated by permission to His Highness the Maharajah Rana of Jhalawar.

"A GERMAN SCHOLAR IN THE EAST":—Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co. Ltd., will publish this autumn a translation of "Die Welt des Ostens" by Dr. H. Hackmann. The volume, which will be illustrated by photographs taken by the author in China, Japan and India, is far more than an ordinary travel book. Dr. Hackmann's observations have been directed to the moral and social status and views of the people among whom he has moved or whom he has visited, and his work, apart from its interests as a travel-record, is a contribution to what is known in Germany as "Kulturgeschichte."

"QUEEN ELIZABETH: AN EPIC DRAMA."—By the Rev. William H. Winter B.A., B. D., etc., Rector of St. Saviour's, Glen Osmond, South Australia. (Messrs. John Long, Ltd.) This, which will be shortly published, is a volume of Verse (price 3-6 net) which has already been dramatised and staged with success in Australia, where the Authorities have signified their appreciation of it.

"SOWING CLOVER"—By George Woull, A New Author (Messrs. John Long, Ltd.) A sympathetic study of the Black Country—land of smoke, sunsets and lurid night skies; of John Wittongate, with his mouth full of brass rivets, contemplating the world across a heap of old boots; of the education of Claude, who cannot imagine how 'the old man' started with nothing and managed to get on; of politics and civic ambition, and of love and sport.

"[illegible]EEN GIRL":—By Mrs. Henry [illegible] (Messrs. John Long, Ltd.) [illegible] Girl—joyous, clean-souled and healthy, with but nineteenth summers behind her—essays to trip happy and smiling through life. Only when convention lays an admonishing restraining finger on her does joy go out of her life. She regains true happiness in the Paris ateliers, the life of which Mrs. Tippett has drawn with all the fervour of an habitue and lover. Her portrayal of the understrained art students is at once piquant and convincing.

"See here!" exclaimed the stranger, as he stumbled into his twentieth puddle. "I thought you said you knew where all the bad places were on this road?"

"Well," replied the native, who had volunteered to guide him through the dark, "we're a-findin' them, ain't we?"

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IN LIGHTER VEIN.

An old lady, wishing to pay a compliment to the preaching of the new vicar, told him :—

"Really, sir, we didn't know what sin was until you came to the parish."

"Why, sir," bragged the actor, "one night when I played Hamlet it was half an hour before the audience could leave the threatre."

"What was the matter?" queried the unbelieving Press agent. "Was he lame?"

Bill had got a job as a lorryman, and was one day engaged in conveying goods to the house of a wealthy old gentleman. On being met by one of his pals the next day he was asked whether he got a tip. Without hesitation Bill at once replied;—

"Haud yer tongue, man! If yon auld yin had the measles he widna gie ye a spot."

The Englishman and German were arguing about their different navies.

"Oh," said the German, "there is always something the matter with your navy. Only yesterday a battleship was fast in the mud."

"Well," said the Englishman, "just you fancy—if a battleship is fast in the mud it would be a record-breaker in the open sea."

The two legislators were talking about schools, and found they could not agree on certain matters pertaining to education. The argument waxed warmer and warmer.

"Why, my dear fellow," one finally exclaimed, starting to drive home a point, "I have a school in my mind's eye—"

"Yes, yes," interrupted the other; "but remember, that has but one pupil."

At a dinner party an officer of the Guards was placed with his back to the fire. He stood the heat for some time, but at last was obliged to ask for a fire-screen. His host, a pompous old squire, who thought everything belonging to him was perfection, got exceedingly out of temper at the fire being complained of, and said:—

"A British officer should always be able to stand fire."

"But not at his back, sir," was the witty response.

At a draper's shop they employed a small boy to run errands. The other day, while he was waiting in the shop a lady came in and asked the assistant for a yard of silk.

When it was placed before her, she exclaimed:—

"Oh, really, I must be mad; I want muslin!"

On hearing this the boy rushed out of the shop, and, seeing a policeman across the way, ran up to him, shouting:—

"Come over here. There's a woman in our shop gone mad. She wants muzzling!"

Bobbie: "Will you send mother a leg of mutton please, Mr. Bones?"

Bones: "Yes, my boy."

Bobbie: "And mother says if it's as skinny at the last the man needn't knock; he can push it through the letter-box!"

Great Picture Buyer (to hostess); "What do you think of an artist who painted cobwebs on the ceiling so truthfully that the servant wore herself into attack of nervous prostration trying to sweep them down?"

Hostess (a woman of experience): "There may have been such an artist, but there never was such a servant."

Mrs. Brown: "Our language is full of misnomers. For instance, I met a man once who was a perfect bear, and they call him a civil engineer."

Mrs. Smith: "Yes but that's not so ridiculous as the man they call a teller in a bank. He won't tell you anything. I asked one the other day how much my husband had on deposit, and he just laughed at me."

Some time ago an Irishman presented himself before a Liverpool magistrate to seek advice.

"Sorr," he said, "I kapes hens in my cellar, but th' wather-pipes is burst, an' mi hens is all drowned."

"Sorry I can't do anything for you," said the magistrate; "You had better apply to the water company."

A few days later Pat again appeared.

"Well, what now? What did the water company tell you?" queried the magistrate.

"They tould me, yer honour," was the reply, "to kape ducks."

She had seen some springs, also remembered some summers, had known a variety of winters, and had a few hard autumns. The young man who was coming round seemed to be serious, but slow, so she said :—

"I want to show you my rings. Papa has given me one on each of my birthdays." She exhibited about twenty rings. "Now," she said, airily "you can't guess my birthday?"

"Oh, yes, I can. It's February 29th!"

He never called again.

The other day a man with a ruby nose was brought before a magistrate, charged with impersonating a police-officer.

"What have you to say?" asked the magistrate.

"I am innocent," replied the man.

"What did he do?" asked the magistrate.

"What did he do?" explained the policeman, haughtily, who had hoped that such a question would not be put, "Why, he tapped three times at the door of a 'pub' on my beat, and when the landlord shoved the beer out through the half-closed door he took it and drank it. That's what he did!"

Amid roars of laughter the case was dismissed.

A man lay groaning and writhing by the wayside, when up dashed a constable and proceeded to investigate; but all he could get out of the sufferer was, "I ate one, too—I ate one, too," and he puzzled, but not for long.

"Poison!" was his diagnosis, and, mindful of his training, he at once procured an emetic, which simply electrified the recipient.

Between convulsions he managed to ask the reason for such treatment, and on his being told, and asked what it was he had eaten, he became more abusive.

What did I eat?" yelled he. "Why you idiot, '1812' is the number of the car that knocked me down!"

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Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
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FEDERALISM FOR BRITAIN.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PROPHECY.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION SCHEME.

CLAIMS TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Lochee last night, said a general election on the question of Home Rule would not settle the Irish problem. Meanwhile the door was open and no fair proposition designed to promote a settlement would be barred. If the Irish problem could be settled the ground would be cleared for the consideration of the claims to self-government of other parts of the Empire. He was absolutely unrepentant of his speech made in 1912 in which he advocated a federal system, applicable to Scotland, Wales, Ireland and parts of England. Many would live to see the day when a federal system would be established in these islands as the forerunner of a general scheme of Imperial Federation.

When the Government appealed to the people there would be other issues more important than the ratification of Home Rule, namely great measures connected with the constitutional system and the system of land tenure.—Reuter.

VARIED PRESS CRITICISMS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

"Everybody gets out of it what he wants," an extract from the *Westminster Gazette*, aptly describes the criticisms of Mr. Churchill's speech on Home Rule.

The *Westminster Gazette* adds that the Government will do its utmost to meet the grievances and fears of Ulster but that the Bill must not be wrecked.

The *Pall Mall Gazette and Evening News* hail the "message of peace."

The *Globe* says Unionists must fight Home Rule to the finish.

The *Evening Standard* says: "The Cabinet speaks with two voices. We will await Mr. Asquith."

The *Star* considers the speech a message of peace with honour.—Reuter.

UNIONIST LEADERS CONFER.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. F. E. Smith discussed Mr. Churchill's speech in connection with Home Rule yesterday. Mr. Smith speaks to-night at West Bromwich.—Reuter.

BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE SAFETY OF STRENGTH.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, referring to Liberal perturbations at the growth of naval expenditure, said that the times in which we lived required serious effort. The Government's effort to check the growth of armaments had failed; and they had to make up lost time in order to reach the position in which the country and the Empire would be beyond danger. Simultaneously with our naval development our relations with Germany had continually improved, till to-day they were on a thoroughly satisfactory basis. There was much more danger of ill-will between nations through panic arising out of want of proper preparation than from the calm assurance of strength.—Reuter.

YUAN-SHI-K'AI INSTALLED.

PEKIN, Oct. 10.

Yuan-Shi-K'ai was installed as President to-day. He afterwards reviewed the troops. The ceremony passed off without a hitch.—Reuter.

WEDDING PRESENT FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Lord Mayor and the Corporation called at Clarence House, to-day, and presented Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife with an address of congratulation in a gold casket.—Reuter.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 9.

Nine of the Indians arrested on Oct. 8, have been sentenced to ten day's hard labour. The remaining cases have been dropped.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 10.

A meeting of three hundred Hindus passed a resolution in favour of passive resistance, and expressed the willingness of those present to go to jail—Reuter.

THRONE OF HANOVER.

PRESS DENOUNCES PRINCE ERNSTS ATTITUDE.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.

The Press is fiercely denunciatory of the statement of Prince Ernst August embodied in the semi-official communique issued on Oct 8, and demands the unconditional renunciation of the claim to the Throne of Hanover by the Cumberland family. The Press declares that the Emperor's honour and his responsibility to the nation are involved.—Reuter.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

DESTROYER SUNK IN JAPAN.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SIXTEEN INJURED.

TOKIO, Oct. 10.

While the destroyer "Ikatsuki" was undergoing a war trial the boilers exploded. The destroyer was cut in two and sank immediately.

Two men were killed and sixteen injured.—Reuter.

CHRISTIAN WORK AMONG EURASIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Bishop of London, yesterday, presided at a meeting at his town house in connection with the work of the Church in India and bade God-speed to Deaconesses Beatrice Creighton and Caroline Tuke who are proceeding to Madras to work among the Eurasians.

Sir Murray Hammick dwelt on the poverty of Eurasians. There was need for resident workers, especially women. It was for the Church of England to rival the splendid work of the Roman Catholics.—Reuter.

CURRENCY REFORM IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Addressing the American Banker's Association at Boston, Mr. Hill, Railway Magnate, criticised the Currency Reform Bill as too socialistic to suit the temper of the people. He said that the plan differed little from the direct assumption by Government of the complete ownership and control of the banking business.

A telegram from Washington says that various speakers in the Senate denounced the attitude of financiers to currency reform as a conspiracy against legislation not dictated by controlling interest.—Reuter.

THE LANCASHIRE DISPUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Bolton Operative Spinners' Association has decided to continue strike pay to the operatives of the Beehive Mill pending the result of its appeal to the Amalgamation to reverse the decision of the latter's executive to discontinue strike pay.—Reuter.

THE LABOUR TROUBLE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA (BRITISH COLUMBIA,) Oct. 9.

The trial of 209 miners in connection with the strike riots in August begins to-day. The mines are resuming work on a small scale with the non-unionists who are defying the pickets. Australian and American coal is arriving. There are still 150 troops on duty.—Reuter.

KAISER AND AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.

It is announced that after hunting with the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Bohemia, the Kaiser will visit the Emperor Francis Joseph in Vienna about November 25.—Reuter.

BRITISH SHIPPING RECORD.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Lloyd's annual report states that 651 new vessels were registered, of which 58 were sailing ships. Their total tonnage was 1,643,250 which is a record. Sixty per cent were for the United Kingdom, the remainder being for the Colonies and foreign countries.—Reuter.

FLIGHT FROM MEXICO.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Upwards of 300 Britishers and other foreigners left Torreon in a "special train" a fortnight ago. They are now in a place of safety.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 9.

The Australian Defence Force now totals 240,065 men, of whom 7,788 belong to the Navy.—Reuter.

TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS

MINERS DECIDE TO START A FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Miners' Federation Conference at Scarborough report that a ballot showed a majority of 67,000,000 in favour of the establishment of a political fund. The conference has resolved to approach other trade unions with a view to co-operation in support of each other's demands.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The death is announced of Professor Robinson Ellis, of Oxford.—Reuter.

[Professor Robinson Ellis has been Corpus Professor of Latin literature at Oxford since 1893. He was born in Kent in 1834, and was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey; Rugby; and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1858 he was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and, in 1879 was appointed Professor of Latin at University College, London. From 1883 to 1893 he served as Latin Reader at Oxford. He has published a large number of works in Latin, and has contributed various important articles to different philological journals.]

STRIKE RIOTS.

ASSAULT ON POLICE ESCORT.

MOB COMPOSED LARGELY OF WOMEN.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Strike rioting, necessitating baton charges, occurred yesterday at Batterseas where the sugar refiners resuming work were assailed with tomatoes and other missiles, the mob being composed largely of women; at Leeds, where carters held up drays; at Dublin, where drivers of railway lorries were stoned; and at Swords (County Dublin) where farm labourers drove back cattle en route to Dublin and stoned and threw bottles at the police escort.—Reuter.

MOSLEM TROUBLES.

MEETING CONSIDERS EXISTING SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

At an extraordinary meeting of the executive committee of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, held to consider the existing situation, several speakers pointed out how, owing to undesirable excitement in certain circles, the political, educational, social and industrial advancement of the Muslim community was being retarded, and the intemperance of language resorted to by certain newspapers, had brought trouble upon themselves and done serious injury to the Muslim cause.

The following resolutions were passed:—(1) That the Punjab Muslim League appeals to the Muslim press and to all Muslim Leagues, Anjumans and leaders to make earnest and organised endeavours within their respective spheres of influence to restore calm among the section of the community affected by the existing excitement; (2) that an early settlement of the unfortunate Cawnpore mosque affair satisfactory alike to Government and the Muslim community, constitutes the only desirable solution of the problem, and the committee of the Punjab League earnestly appeals to Mussalmans, as well as to the authorities, to approach the question in a spirit of mutual goodwill and forbearance.

MADRAS DEFAMATION SUIT.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

On the application of Mr. R. Sadagopacharier, his Lordship, Justice Miller, admitted the appeal against the judgment of Mr. W. S. Marshall, Presidency Magistrate of Georgetown, who convicted the editor of the *Indian Patriot* and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300 on a charge of defamation brought by the Hon. Dr. Nair against him.

DASARA AT MYSORE.

SPECTACLE WATCHED BY 50,000 PERSONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 10.

The Dasara State pageant which took place at the capital yesterday afternoon was characterized by a show of enthusiasm which was almost overwhelming. The cavalcade consisting of State troops and officials left the place at 4-30 p. m. and moved on its three-mile course to Banni Mantap, which was reached at nightfall. The return journey was accomplished almost at midnight and was viewed by a crowd of 500,000 spectators who had assembled in the streets. His Highness the Maharaja, who was accompanied by his brother, the Yuvaraj, was loudly cheered all along the route. On return to the palace a Durbar was held at Amba Villas.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

The Saidpur Division of the E. B. S. Railway Police are enquiring into a recent attempt to wreck the Darjeeling Mail, by means of a large rail which was placed across the line between Bomar and Chilahati. Fortunately, this obstruction was noticed by an outdoor officer, and removed just before the passing of the mail train.

PUNISHMENT OF A SMUGGLER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 10.

The accused Borah in the Karachi cocaine smuggling case, who had already been fined Rs. 1,000 by the Customs authorities, has been sentenced by the Additional City Magistrate to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITY IN E. BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

A dacoity is reported to have occurred at Pelashi, near Naihati, in which the dacoits raided the house of a woman named Kali Dasi and, by means of threats, forced her to give up all the money she had by her and also all her jewellery. They got clear away and have not as yet been traced.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

NEW WORKS IN THE BALKANS.

HARBOUR AND SHIP CANALS.

ALBANIANS DRIVEN FROM MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.

Demobilisation has begun.—Reuter.

SOFIA, Oct. 10.

The Government has decided to build a harbour in the Bay of Lagos, in the Aegean, and navigable canals in Thrace.

The Turko-Bulgarian Commercial Treaty has been renewed as from September 29.—Reuter.

CETINJE, Oct. 10.

After two days' fighting, Montenegrins repulsed Albanians in the vicinity of Djakova, and drove them off Montenegrin territory.

The Montenegrins lost eight killed and twenty wounded.—Reuter.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Barry becomes Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab; Capt. Harkness, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred to the Temporary Half-Pay List; Lieut. Hayland, 127th Baluchis, is transferred to the Permanent Half-Pay List.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Fenner is appointed Engineer for superintending the work in the shops in the Bombay Dockyard vice Engineer Conner.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major R. W. Knox, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, is granted eleven months' leave; Lieut.-Col. Johnston, I.M.S., officiates as Agency Surgeon, 2nd Class, at Mysore; Mr. L. M. Crump, Political Department, has eleven months' leave; Major Luard is granted one year's leave.

Dr. Ninanath Balkrishna Naik Daudekar is deprived of his title of Rao Bahadur for misconduct.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut.-Col. Crimmin, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. Major Waters, I.M.S., officiates as Professor of Materia Medica, Calcutta Medical College, vice Major McClay on seven months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F W. Johnston, Deputy Secretary, is placed on special duty and Mr. B. N. Mitra will hold the charge of the duties of the Deputy Secretary; Captain Wallis, I.A., officiates as Mint Master of Bombay, vice Col. Cordue, proceeding on leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Services of Mr. J. H. Kerr, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Grunning, I.C.S., reverts to Behar and Orissa with effect from 31st October, 1913; Mr. Gubbay, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, has eighteen months' leave; Mr. Page, of the Geological Survey, resigns the service.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 8.

The other day another motor accident took place in the Residency Bazaars where the four roads meet less than a hundred yards away from the clock tower. The car in which was seated the P. M. O. of H. H. the Nizam's Medical Staff, was being driven at a pretty goodspeed but not recklessly, and ran over a Hindu lad of about 12 years old who died in the Residency Hospital within half an half of his being taken there. The car was allowed to go its way without being long detained as it was the property of His Highness.

It is stated that H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will arrive at the Hyderabad Railway Station at 8 a. m. on the 29th instant where they will be received publicly by H. H. the Nizam. During their stay here the august visitors will put up in Falaknama Castle. All the principal roads from the Castle to Bolarum and Golconda to Falaknama are being reconstructed and in addition to artificial and floral decorating the roads will be lit up with electricity for which purpose lamps and posts have already been erected. The views will this time be a novel and a brilliant one for Their Excellencies and for Hyderabadis also, for the advent of Lord and Lady Hardinge will synchronize with the inauguration of electric lighting on public thoroughfares. It is understood that the departure of Their Excellencies will be on the afternoon of the 1st November and private.

With effect from the 1st Azoor 1323 Fasli (6th Oct. 13) by orders of H. H. the Nizam's Government, printed and circulated, no person may walk the roads during stated hours at night without carrying a lantern or some kind of light, lest he be arrested by the police and taken to the Thana where he will be questioned, and if he does not give a satisfactory account of himself he will be kept in custody for further inquiry. It is explained that this is necessitated by the fact that robbery on high ways and main roads and isolated streets and other misdeeds committed by bad characters are getting on the increase.

The rains have ceased altogether since the past two months, and there has been, as it were, a recrudescence of the hot season. To-day the sky is cloud cast and at long intervals a slight drizzle came down. But rain at this time will spoil harvest operations.

PRISONER'S ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, Oct. 10.

Swynny, the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case, was to-day placed before the second class Magistrate at Kottayam, for escaping from a Police lock-up. After the hearing of the prosecution witnesses, a charge was framed against the accused under section 221 of the Travancore Penal Code. The case stands adjourned to the 22nd instant.

WOMEN DOCTORS.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

STRONG SUPPORT FROM LADY DUFFERIN.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin, writing to the *Times*, supports Lady Castlereagh's appeal for help for the upkeep of the South London Hospital for Women, with a view to the education of medical women for India.

She says that Indian and Anglo-Indian women, coming to British Hospitals to qualify, deserve encouragement. They show by their zeal and perseverance that they can be of real service to their countrywomen.—Reuter.

GREAT FLOODS IN CEYLON.

TOWNS UNDER WATER IN KELANI VALLEY.

Floods unprecedented in the history of the island occurred in Ceylon during last week end, writes a Colombo correspondent.

In the Kelani Valley, one of the big rubber-planting centres, the record flood level of 1904 has been exceeded by ten feet, and great damage has resulted. At Yatiyantota, in this valley, some P. W. D. cooly lines collapsed into the Kelani River owing to a land slide, twenty-five coolies and an assistant engineer being killed. A European planter is also reported to have been drowned. Traffic was at a standstill, many blocks having occurred on the railways. The telegraph wires were down, and some parts of the island were entirely cut off from communication. One post office in Kelani valley was reported to be under water.

In Colombo a gale blew during the whole of the week-end.

Later reports indicated a most serious position. Towns in the Kelani Valley were under water, and hundreds of villagers were homeless.

The Kelani River was in flood, and the water was rushing down the Valley towards Colombo, where it was expected to arrive in a couple of days. Government were taking steps to provide the villages with boats, and the bar at the mouth of the river was to be cut if necessary.

The floods played great havoc with the railway, and passengers and mails are held up on two main lines. One stretch of railway fifty miles long near Kandy was entirely cut off by washaways at each end. The ordinary train service on the affected lines had been suspended, and much distress to coolies was feared, though many planters were prepared for the floods, and had got in a large supply of rice.

RATNAPURA SWEPT AWAY.

A message, dated Oct. 7, states:—The town of Ratnapura, situated in a large rubber-planting centre, has been practically swept away. Hundreds of villagers are homeless and several lives have been lost.

The floods are now subsiding, and the weather shows signs of improvement. The obstructions on the main line of the railways will take at least ten days to clear.

At the time of telegraphing the floods are within five miles of Colombo, and the bar at the mouth of the Kelani River will be cut this evening. The damage in the city is not expected to be great, although several mills situated near the river banks may be flooded.

The name of the planter, who is reported to have been drowned, is given as Edward Young.

SUKHIA LIBEL CASE.

PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSES LEAVE TO APPEAL.

Judgment has been delivered by the Privy Council regarding the petition of Jehangir Byramji Murzban, Pherozeshaw Jehangir Murzban and Phiroze Ruttonji Ratnagar. These, it may be remembered, were the defendants in the recent case in which Dr. Nadirshaw Sukhia claimed damages for libel published in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* and was awarded first by a single judge of the Bombay High Court one rupee damages, and later by the Appeal Court Rs. 200 damages. Petitioners asked leave to appeal against the latter verdict.

The petition was heard before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Shaw, Lord Moulton, Lord de Velliers and Sir Samuel Griffiths.

The Lord Chancellor remarked that it was not a case of sufficient importance for an appeal to the judicial committee and Lord Moulton called it "a very trumpery matter."

Leave to appeal was refused.

FATAL TRAIN ACCIDENT.

DANGER OF LEANING OUT OF THE WINDOWS.

Andrew De Souza, a butler, died at the G. T. Hospita yesterday as the result of an accident while travelling on the G. I. P. Railway on Wednesday. He was in the third class carriage of a train proceeding from Mazagon to Victoria Terminus. He was standing with his head out of the window when a goods train came from the opposite direction and an open door of a wagon struck his head. He sustained serious injuries, from which he died, as stated.

WOMAN RUN DOWN BY A CART.

An inquest was held, yesterday, at the Morgue on the body of a Hindu woman, named Bayabai, who died at the Sir J. J. Hospital as a result of injuries sustained by being knocked down by a bullock-cart. It appears that Bayabai, with two other women, was crossing the Falkland Bridge and the cart came from behind at a fast rate. The driver shouted out and two of the women escaped by getting on to the foot-path. The other woman was knocked down. She was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BANK CLOSURES.

BOMBAY BANKING CO. DELAYS OPENING.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS CALLED.

The Bombay Banking Company. Ltd, did not resume business yesterday as expected owing to some technical difficulties. According to the rules, when a business is suspended by the order of the Board of Directors, the reopening can only take place after the shareholders have decided to do so at their meeting.

There were over a dozen depositors present at the bank premises, but a notice, put up in front of the office, told them that they would not get their money yet. The depositors remained in the premises till the arrival of the manager, who explained to them why business could not be resumed.

The clerks of the bank were at their books, and the doors of the bank were kept open.

The following notices were put up on the doors of the bank:—

"Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the registered office of the Company at Girgaum on Monday, the 28th October, at 6 p. m. (Standard Time), to consider the question of re-opening the business of the Company from Kartika Shud 1, the 1st of November, 1913, which was temporarily suspended from the 7th October, 1913."

The second notice runs as follows:—

"A meeting of the depositors, Savings Bank account holders and the current account holders of the above bank will be held at Bhai Jivanji's Lane in the premises of the Marathi Granth Sanghralaya on Sunday, the 27th October, at 6 p.m (Standard Time), to consider the question of re-continuing the business of the Bank from Kartika Shud 1, the 1st of November, 1913, which was temporarily suspended on the 7th of October 1913 on account of the sudden and heavy rush in Bombay on the above Bank."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, has issued the following appeal to the public:—

"On account of the failure of several banks in Bombay and in the mofussil during the last fortnight, there was a heavy rush on the bank during the first week of the current month. The bank tried its best to meet the demand till Monday, the 6th October, but on Tuesday it was found impossible to meet the demands and so the directors thought it advisable to suspend the business of the bank temporarily. A meeting of the depositors in the Savings Bank and the current account holders is being called on the 27th October, 1913. And it is expected that smooth working will be begun again."

As the majority of depositors and others, dealing with the bank, are Marathi speaking people, the directors have issued a note in Marathi in order to remove any apprehension, calling upon them not to press for their deposits for a short time, so that they might recover from their present temporary difficulty. The bank's assets are said to exceed its liabilities by rupees two lakhs and twenty-five thousand.

The failure to resume business by the Bombay Banking Company does not seem to have affected the market. The condition in the other banks and the share bazaar was normal.

SUITS AGAINST BANKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 10

Some suits brought by creditors against the Credit Bank of India at Sukkur were stayed, on telegraphic intimation from Bombay that the bank had gone into liquidation.

Some suits against the People's Bank of India were heard and decreed in favour of the plaintiffs.

SOLIDARITY OF THE PARSI COMMUNITY.

Mr. H. M. Abul Qasim Irani, Professor of Persian at the Aligadh College, delivered, under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association, on Tuesday, a public lecture in Urdu at Bai Bhicaijee Bengali School on "The Solidarity of the Parsi Community." Shamsul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., Ph. D, was in the chair.

The professor, addressing the meeting said that since many years he had entertained feelings of love and regard for the Parsis who were the direct decendants of the ancient Persian Kings and who emigrated from the same land which, he was proud to say, was his own birthplace. As they could not remain in touch with their ancient fatherland, and as they settled in different parts of India, they had forgotten the Persian language which is the only medium of intercourse with the present Persian inhabitants of Iran. From a map that he showed, the Professor pointed out that out of all the communities, the Parsi was the only community which was far more and better educated, 870 in every thousand reaping the advantages of a free education. It was their good fortune that they were under the protection of the benign British Government who is known to be friendly towards Persia and its many inhabitants. He emphasised the advantages to be derived from education in which, he said, chiefly lay the solidarity of the community. The revival of the Persian language was the salient feature in the causes that would lead to the solidarity of the community. It was the duty of the Parsis to talk and correspond in Persian and he suggested that at least one page of the Gujarati local papers should be written in Persian. Prof. Irani deplored that the teaching of Persian history was not included in the curricula of schools and colleges more because it was set aside even in schools owned and conducted by Parsis.

LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES.

INQUIRY REGARDING SHIPS IN INDIAN PORTS.

Mr. Todhunter, it is announced, has been appointed the president of a small committee which will investigate the adequacy or otherwise of the life-saving appliances carried by steamers sailing under Indian enactments.

POLICE SHIKAR CASE.

EVIDENCE AS TO THE BURGLARY.

PETITION TO INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, Oct. 10.

The enquiry into the charges of misconduct preferred against two police officers by a special commission consisting of Mr. Leslie Jones and Mr. Farquhar, which was opened on the 3rd instant, was resumed to-day.

The charges, against Mahomed Sarwar, Sub Inspector, were (1) that on March 17 he reported falsely that a burglary had occurred in the house of Shahna of the village Dirajwahan, knowing that such report was false; (2) that on March 17 he reported falsely that an assault under sections 147 and 332, Indian Penal Code, had been made on the police in the execution of their duty in the course of the investigation of the burglary mentioned above knowing that such report was false; (3) that on March 17 he wrongfully arrested and detained in custody Ahmed Ghulam Qadir and eleven other persons under sections 147 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code, and that he subsequently sent them up for trial knowing them to be innocent.

The charges against Chaudhri Ghulam Rasool, Deputy Superintendent, were the abetment of the foregoing offences and in addition that on March 17 he neglected his duty in not staying to supervise the investigation of a serious case of riot reported to him, in which his subordinates were concerned but that instead he went off to shoot.

Both accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

Four Aryans, who along with the Paolis were challenged for alleged resistance to police officers in the execution of their duty, were examined. The first three said that there was no burglary in Shahna's house, and that they were challenged simply because they refused to be forced into Begar for a shikar party and that they were beaten by the police.

The fourth witness, Akbar, said that he went to Lahore on the second day after the occurence, and presented a petition to the Inspector-General of police. He consulted nobody at Kahror or Multan before presenting the petition. On his return from Lahore he heard some Paolis say that there had been no burglary at Shahna's house while others said there had been a burglary.

The next witness was Sukhram Patwari, who gave the distance between Zirak at Kutabpur, where the Deputy Superintendent is alleged to have gone for a pig drive. He made a note about the burglary and the riot. The Deputy Superintendent intervened and stopped the rioting. The day after he had made the note however, though he had heard of the riot from many quarters, he was told that there had been no burglary. Shahna also told him that he had reported about the false burglary case at the instigation of his master, Ata Mohamed.

Cross-examined witness said that he had once noted in the mutation register a living person as dead, but this was because he had been misinformed by some landowners.

Two more witnesses were examined, both residents of Basti, their evidence dealing with minor details and being generally on the lines of the previous witnesses. They did not remember what, if any, talk took place between the Paolis and the Deputy Superintendent after the riot.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Government of Madras have extended the system of imparting elementary education to convicts, which was introduced tentatively in the Penitentiary and the Central Jails at Cannanore and Rajamundry, to the remaining first class Central Jails in the Presidency and directing the inspection of these Jails by the Inspectors of Schools concerned.

The Imperial Institute, South Kensington, to the Managing Committee of which Sir John Hewett has been appointed as member for India, was intended as a national memorial of the completion of the fiftieth year of Queen Victoria's reign, and was opened in 1893 by the Queen Empress herself. It contains, in addition to the exhibition illustrating the resources of India and the Empire, a reading room with principal newspapers and official publications of India and the Dominions, and a scientific and technical department with laboratories.

Two deaths from snake-bite at Pallam are recorded by a Kottayam correspondent. About noon a man was collecting hay in his field when he was bitten by a snake on the hand. The same night, a woman was sleeping in her house when she felt something coiling round her leg, and in trying to throw it off, was bitten by the snake on the leg. Both victims expired the following day, and the usual police inquest was held. The infant child of the woman was afterwards treated, as it showed signs of having been poisoned, owing to its having been nursed by the mother after she had been bitten.

The general public, the Indian correspondent of the "Lancet" assures us, has little idea of the extent to which the cocaine and morphia habit have grown in Rangoon, and of misery of the most squalid and repulsive type to which it reduces its thousands of victims. In spite of the efforts of the police and excise departments the smuggling of these two drugs, he says, continues on a large scale. Large seizures and numerous prosecutions are of daily occurrence, yet no appreciable benefits are apparent, and 'without exaggeration it may be said that for every grain seized a pound reaches the purveyers and consumers and that the real smugglers, who are trading in the life-blood of their brothers are never reached.' Practically the whole of the cocaine and morphia that makes its way into Burmah is manufactured in Germany.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

RACING AT HOME.

LATEST BETTING ON THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The following is the betting on the Cesarewitch :—

9 to 1 against Fantasio.
10 to 1 against Night Hawk.
100 to 8 against Wagstaff and Grave Greek.
100 to 7 against Annecy
100 to 6 against Wilfrid and Candytuft.
25 to 1 against Charlton.
100 to 3 against Mistinguette.—Reuter.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The arrangement of the programmes for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday next are as follows :—

1ST DAY, TUESDAY.

Commencing at 4-30 p.m. sharp.
Horse Tent Pegging.
Musical Chairs.
Pony Jumping.
Ladies' Trotting Race.
Half Section V. C. Race.
Horse Scurry.
Pre-Raphaelite Stakes.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY.

Commencing at 4-30 p.m. sharp.
Pony Tent Pegging.
Duck Apple Stakes.
Horse Jumping.
Ladies' Bending Race.
Individual V. C. Race.
Pony Scurry.
Hat Trimming Stakes.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY.

Commencing at 4 p.m. sharp.
Section Tent Pegging.
Section Jumping.
Action Race.
Lloyd Lindsay Competition.
Balaclava Melee.

GOLF RECORDS.

Playing with Mr. Castle Smith, a member of the Chertsey Club, B. H. H. Cockburn, the professional to the Le Touquet Club, Etaples, created a record for the extended course by going round in 70. Harry Vardon, South Herts, held the record for the green with 68, but since this was made the course has been altered and considerably lengthened ; it now measures over 6,000 yards.

Mr. C. B. Macfarlane (Bushey Hall), the Scottish international player, was in great form at Gullane in mail week. In the forenoon, when partnered by Dr. Jones (Gullane), he beat Mr. George Crease (Watsonians) and Willie Wyatt (Dirleton), ex-Scottish professional champion, by 3 and 2. Playing the better ball of Dr. Jones and Mr. Crease in the afternoon, Mr. Macfarlane won by 3 and 2, and finished in 72, which is a record for the New Course.

A remarkable performance by a veteran was the feature of the Royal and Ancient Club autumn meeting which took place on the old links of St. Andrews. In a field which included some of the most prominent amateur golfers of the present day Mr. S. Mure Fergusson, who is fifty-eight years old, secured the King William IV. medal with a score of 76, the second prize, the gold medal of the club, falling to Mr. Edward Blackwell with 77. This is the seventh occasion on which Mr. Mure Fergusson has won the medal. His partner was Mr. Leslie Balfour Melville, the only other man who has captured the trophy seven times.

COLOUR LINE IN BOXING.

MATCHES BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK PROHIBITED.

The State Athletic Commission of New York has unanimously voted to sustain the rule forbidding boxing matches between coloured and white boxers.

The match which was to have taken place at Madison Square Gardens between Sam Langford and "Gunboat" Smith was, in consequence of the Commission's decision, declared "off."

Palzer met Charlie Miller, the San Francisco motor-man, in a ten rounds contest at the St. Nicholas Athletic Club. The fighting was vigorous and exciting, an when time was called at the conclusion of the last round Palzer had a slight advantage of points.

FAMOUS FOOTBALLER'S BIRTHDAY.

Robert Crompton, the captain of the Blackburn Rovers, and England's International player, celebrated his thirty-fourth birthday in mail week. He joined the Rovers some eighteen years ago, coming from the ranks of a local junior club. He commenced as a centre half-back, but was not conspicuously successful in that position. An accident to the left full back of the League team gave him his chance, and he played as a partner of Tom Brandon, one of the finest backs who ever appeared in English football. When Brandon left the Rovers, Crompton took the regal back position, which he has filled ever since with such great distinction. He holds a record number of International caps for an Englishman, and was the first professional to captain an International team containing an amateur.

E.Arnold, who has played for Worcester County Cricket Club for nineteen seasons, will next season play for his native county, Devonshire.

Vogler, the South African cricketer, has been engaged by Forfarshire for next season, in succession to Ringrose, who gave up the game in bad health; Vogler, who is good with both bat and ball, has seen service with Bray, in Ireland, and Llanelly, in Wales.

HOME SPORTING SUMMARY.

FOOTBALL RESULTS IN BOTH CODES.

RUGBY.

The New Zealand Rugby Football Association has invited South Africa to send a team to New Zealand in 1914.

The Old Blues beat Richmond. at Richmond, on Sept. 20, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

London Welsh beat Catford Bridge, at Wandsworth Common, by 2 goals and 7 tries (31 points) to 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (15 points).

Cardiff, beat Penarth, at Cardiff, by 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points) to 0.

Swansea beat Aberavon, at Swansea, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Bristol beat Newport, at Newport, by 2 goals and 4 tries (22 points) to 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points).

Neath beat P.ll Harriers, at Neath, by 3 penalty goals (9 points) to 0.

Llanelly beat Mountain Ash, at Llanelly, by 7 tries (21 points) to 0.

Gloucester beat Moseley, at Gloucester, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 0.

Coventry beat Nuneaton, at Nuneaton, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 0.

Northampton, beat Bedford, at Northampton, by 3 goals and 4 tries (27 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Pontypool beat Leicester, at Leicester by 2 dropped goals (8 points) to 1 try (3 points.)

Headingley beat Sale, at Headingley, by 3 goals and 4 tries (27 points) to 1 try (3 points).

ASSOCIATION.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Sept. 20 were as follows :—Blackburn Rovers 6 goals, Middlesbrough 0, at Blackburn ; Oldham Athletic 3, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Oldham ; Manchester United 2, Chelsea 0, at Chelsea ; Derby County 2, Manchester City 1, at Manchester ; Bradford City 2, Sheffield United 1, at Bradford ; Sunderland 2, Aston Villa 0, at Sunderland ; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Preston North End 1, at Sheffield ; West Bromwich Albion 1, Newcastle United 1, at West Bromwich ; Bolton Wanderers 0, Burnley 0, at Bolton ; Liverpool 2, Everton 1, at Everton.

Oldham Athletic beat Sheffield Wednesday, at Sheffield, on Sept. 22, by 2 goals to 1.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Sept. 20 were as follows:—Fulham 1 goal, Glossop 0, at Glossop ; Woolwich Arsenal 0, Hull City 0, at Highbury; Clapton Orient 1, Stocport County 1, at Homerton ; Bury 1, Blackpool 0, at Blackpool; Bristol City 1, Notts County 1, at Bristol; Lincoln City 3, Huddersfield Town 0, at Lincoln ; Leeds City 5, Bradford 1, at Leeds; Grimsby Town 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0. at Grimsby; Birmingham 1, Leicester Fosse 0, at Birmingham Barnsley 2, Notts Forest 0, at Nottingham.

Notts County beat Blackpool, at Nottingham, on Sept. 24, by goals to 0.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Sept. 20 were as follows :—Swindon Town 2 goals, Southampton 1, at Southampton ; West Ham United 3, Merthyr Town 1, at Upton Park ; Crystal Palace 0, Exeter City 0, at the Crystal Palace; Northampton 2, Queen's Park Rangers 2, at Northampton ; Coventry City 1, Millwall 1. at Coventry ; Portsmouth 2, Watford 0, at Watford ; Plymouth Argyle 1. Bristol Rovers 1, at Plymouth, Reading 1, Cardiff City 0, at Reading ; Gillingham 4, Southend United 2, at Gillingham ; Norwich City 1, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Norwhich.

Watford beat Coventry City, at Watford, on Sept, 24, by 7 goals to 0 ; Gillingham beat Plymouth Argyle, at Gillingham, by 4 goals to 0.

RACING.

At Windsor on Sept. 19 the Royal Borough Handdicap was won by Mr. G. Edwardes's Workgirl the Riverside Three-year-old Plate by Lord Derby's Light Brigade, and the Merry Wives Nursery Handicap by Mr. F. Gretton's Parvus.—At Ayr the Gold Cup was won by Mr. H. P. Whitney's Borrow, the Auchencruive Three-year-old Handicap by Lord Lonsdale's St. Begoe, and the Land of Burns Nursery Handicap by Sir E. Vincent's Renaissance filly.

The Windsor September Meeting was brought to a close on Sept. 20. The Windsor September Handicap was won by Mr. G. Edward's Daly's the Frogmore Welter Handicap by Major Kincaid Smith's Mountain Fairy, and the Ivor Handicap by Capt Homfray's Greencap.

The Leicester September Meeting was begun on Sept. 22. The Midland Nursery Handicap was won by Mr. R. Sherwood's Lady Tertius colt, the Gopsall Welter Selling Plate by Mr. J. Cooper's Clarita, and the Humberstone Selling Plate by Capt. Barnett's The Dacoit. The meeting ended on Sept. 23, when the most important event on the card was the Leicestershire September Handicap. It was won by Lord Marcus Beresford's Amami, who started at 10 to 1 against.

At Hurst Park Autumn Meeting on Sept. 24, Mr. E. Dresden's Wagstaff won the Durham Handicap, Mr. C. Waugh's Knight of Glin the Autumn Yearling Plate, Mr. O. Lewisohn's Green Carnation the Stewards' Nursery Handicap, and Mr. G. Edwardes's Amsterdam the Vyner Handicap.

GOLF.

J. H. Taylor was beaten by B. Foord the local professional, in a thirty-six-hole exhibition match at Burnham, on Sept. 20, by 2 holes up and 1 to play. The day was bright and sunny, but a strong north-west wind made low scoring difficult.

The final round (over eighteen holes) of the Royal and Ancient Club's annual tournament for the Calcutta Cup was played on Sept. 20 on the New Course at St. Andrews, and resulted in the victory of Col. F. B. Johnstone (handicap 7), who beat Mr. Edward Blackwell (+3) by 3 holes up and 1 to play.

At the Royal and Ancient Club's autumn meeting on Sept. 24, Mr. S. Mure Fergusson won the King William IV. medal with a score of 76 and Mr. Edward Blackwell the Club's gold medal with 77. This is the seventh time that Mr. Mure Fergusson has won the Royal Medal which he first secured thirty-nine years ago.

POLO.

Weedon beat Crick in the final tie of the Junior Tournament, at Rugby, on Sept. 19, by 5 goals to 4. The sides were :—Weedon.—Capt. W. S, Murray Mr. C. E. Bryant, Mr. W. R. Wyndham Quin, and Major P. J. Bailey (back). Crick—Mr. R. Smart, Mr. R. Belmont M. Kingscote, and Mr. P. Magor (back)

HAYWARD DISMISSED BY AGED BOWLER.

John Durrant, aged 104 years, bowled the first ball at the annual charity cricket match at Weybridge in mail week.

The teams were the South of England, captained by G. W. Ayres, of Essex, and including M. C. Bird and a number of professionals, against twenty of the Weybridge district, captained by T. Bowman.

The centenarian's delivery was underhand, and Tom Hayward, who received it, missed, and was stumped by Bale, of Worcester, who was at the wicket.

MOTOR ROLLERS FOR CRICKET PITCHES.

So successful has been the use of the motor roller given by Lord Lilford to the Northamptonshire Club that several of the counties who have visited Northampton this season, including Lancashire, have been making inquiries with reference to the installation of motor power in this direction on their own ground.

AMERICA CUP DEFENDER.

After a long conference between Mr. Emmons and Mr. Herreshoff, it has been decided that the new defender for the America Cup shall be built of bronze instead of steel as was at first intended.

M. C. C. TOUR IN S. AFRICA.

The South African Cricket Association has declined to accept the offer of George Gunn to join the M. C. C. team, owing to the extra expense which would be incurred. The salaries of the professional players and the allowances made to the amateurs will amount to £2,500, apart from the travelling expenses.—

Berthet, the French cyclist, covered 43 kilometres 777 metres unpaced in Paris in an hour, this being a world's record.

THE PEARL NECKLACE.

THE CASE AGAINST THE FOUR MEN.

At Bow-street Police Court on Sept. 19 Mr. Graham Campbell resumed the hearing of evidence in the case against the four men who are charged with stealing the pearl necklace which recently disappeared after having been despatched from Paris to London by registered post.

Mr. R. D. Muir, the prosecuting counsel, was given the opportunity to put in the letter of instructions sent to Mr Spanier by Mr. F. B. Price, the agent for Lloyd's under-writers. In this Mr. Price described how he wished him to obtain three pearls for £4,000, payable in French banknotes. Mr. Quadranstein was subjected to a searching cross-examination by solicitors for the prisoners. He admitted that he and Brandstatter had carried a loaded revolver when they met two of the prisoners by appointment in a London hotel, and when, as they allege, they were shown the stolen pearl necklace. His object in coming to London was, he said, to get the reward, and it was arranged between Brandstatter and himself to share the amount equally. Mr. Brandstatter's cross-examination was reserved to a later stage.

In the afternoon Augustus Horne, the man who found the necklace in St. Paul's-road, Highbury, went into the witness-box and described the circumstances in which he discovered the pearls. He mentioned that he saw a man and woman, who were near him at the time he picked up the parcel, walk from him and get into an omnibus going to Putney, and frankly admitted that he lost one of the pearls which he found in his pocket after the others had been handed over to the police.

Evidence was given on Sept. 21 as to the changing of bank notes on the prisoners' behalf about August 30. A motor engineer stated that on August 18, having repaired a car belonging to a Mr. Moore, he drove Lockett and Mr. Moore to Southampton. They stayed there for more than a week during which time Grizzard and Silverman visited the hotel. Evidence of the arrest of Lockett, Grizzard, and Silverman at the British Museum station was given by Detective-sergeant Cooper and other Scotland-yard officers. Silverman he said, made, an attempt to release himself and on being pulled up said, "I haven't got them on me." Detective-sergeant Hayman told of the arrest of Gutwirth.

The hearing was adjourned.

ESCAPE FROM SING SING.

PRISONER'S RE-ARREST AFTER DIVE INTO HUDSON RIVER.

Another desperate, though unsuccessful, attempt to escape from the Sing Sing (N.Y.), penitentiary was made late on Sept. 25 by six convicts, the ringleader of whom is the notorious "Billy Green," who escaped from the same prison two years ago, and was caught in California last summer.

A gang of fifty convicts was loading coal at the prison dock, when Green stole up behind a guard, knocked him unconscious and, seizing a revolver, called upon the others to follow him. Five ran toward the closed prison gate. Green fired at the lock but it refused to break, and he flung the weapon over the wall in the hope of picking it up later.

Green then dived into the Hudson River, followed by his companions. He rounded the jutting corner of the prison wall, and began to swim to the shore for the revolver. In the meantime a short-term prisoner who was outside the prison acting as a "trusty" had obtained the weapon, and as Green landed he found himself covered by the pistol, and quietly submitted to arrest. The other convicts were swimming to the opposite shore amid a hail of bullets from the rifles of the warders.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been a large talk on the subject of Co-operative Credit Societies, movements, and encouragements, etc., for the betterment of the poor agriculturists of this Presidency. I shall, therefore, be much obliged to any of your readers to supply me with information—whether there is any such society that will be ready to assist an agriculturist like me by advancing money at small interest for purchasing a pumping plant and other improved implements for my estate in the Th na District. Money thus advanced to be paid back in annual instalments together with interest on the balance and mortgaging machinery and plant to the creditor till the debt is cleared off.—Yours, etc.

A FARMER.

Bombay, 10th Oct.

DINNER TO MR. RUSTOM R. DESAI.

At the National Liberal Club, a farewell dinner was given on the 23rd September by his friends and admirers, to Mr. Rustom R. Desai (of Messrs. Desai Brothers) London, who is leaving for India on a short business tour; Dr. John Pollen presided and among those present were Mr. E. J. Khory, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. Anik, Mr. Baines (General Electric Co.), Mr. Cama (Messrs. Surosh Cama & Co.), Mr. Fredun D. Mulla, Mr. S. Digby, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Darabseth (of Messrs. D. P. Cama & Co., Mr. J. Cursetji, Dr. Paul Bhedwar, and others.

Dr. Pollen, in proposing Mr. Desai's health, said, in the course of his remark,—Mr. Desai commenced his business career at 15, managing his father's Europe shop in Marmagoa, the then largest concern of its kind in Portuguese India. "I remember" the speaker said "one occasion on which he supplied some wine to the Governor-General of all the Indies, of a richness, which his own people were unable to procure for him." The last few years of Mr. Desai in India were spent with a European firm of the highest repute, and so invaluable were his services there, that, on his leaving for England, they took the unprecedented step of keeping his berth open for him for a period of six months against his return, in case the English climate did not suit him.—Mr. Desai's arrival in England was marked by the generosity with which he financed a certain old firm, and the unfortunate law suit in which it involved him were wellknown to his friends. He set up in business on his own account in London, and, immediately established his credit with the leading Banks, and they all know how careful our Banks are. He has established a large circle of friends overseas, and has succeded in securing sole agencies denied to firms of much older standing, such are the "Kwik" Freezer, (a boon in warm climates, where it would turn out a bowl of ice-cream in half a minute), and the Gold and Silver Thread, an article of the first importance to the native industries of India. To have achieved so much at a time when Mr. Desai's energies and resources were taken up by a law suit protracted over fourteen months, and when he had lost an only son, spoke volumes for his patience and business capacity.

Mr. Desai was now visiting India to further develop his growing business, and they all heartily wished him success.—Dr. Pollen added "I am glad that, as the son of an old friend of mine, he has kept up the business instincts of his community ; for as you are aware, the foundations of commercial enterprise in India were laid by the Parsis, and it is this event which has brought them into the foremost rank of the Indian people. I wish the Parsis, as a race, would stick to their forefathers' commercial pursuits, rather than branch off into side-walks.

Mr. E. J. Khory, Barrister-at-Law, supplemented Dr. Pollen's remarks by commenting on the social side of Mr. Desai's character. He referred to him as a model husband ; an affectionate father ; a staunch friend; one who had gathered a large circle round him, both in Bombay and in London.

Mr. Desai, replying, made a neat little speech, in the course of which he said that his chief object in visiting India was the appointment of a responsible representative there, the absence of one such having been long felt by him. He relied on his faithful staff to look after his business during his absence, and thanked Dr. Pollen and his other friends, for the kind encouragement they had always held out to him. Among Mr. Desai's work in India, was the following:—Carrying out important contracts with the West India Portuguese Railway when it was being constructed; smoothing matters for the native merchants of Bombay, when the Indian Government first levied duty on goods shipped from Marmagoa; fathoming the secret of shortages in merchandise forwarded from Bombay to Bhownagar ; and clearing a huge shipment of 40 inches cast iron pipes, of a six and brittleness formerly unknown, for the Municipality of Bombay. Within a short period, Mr. Desai has built up connections, not only in India, but in Burma, Arabia, and East Africa.

LADY KILLED BY A WASP.

DEATH IN A FEW MINUTES.

Lady Jane Graham Molesworth, of Trewarthenick, Truro, Cornwall, widow of the late Sir Lewis Molesworth, died on Sept. 25 soon after being stung by a wasp At the inquest the jury found that death was due to heart failure caused by the sting.

According to the evidence of her sister, Miss Frost, Lady Molesworth was sitting in the drawing-room when a wasp stung her in the neck. She ran upstairs and applied ammonia, and when she came down complained of palpitation of the heart. The witness went for some brandy, but when she returned she found Lady Molesworth in a faint. She died before a doctor arrived.

Dr. Sharp said Lady Molesworth's heart was not very strong, and the exertion of going upstairs caused the blood to circulate more freely, with the result that the poison was assisted through the system. The sting was on one of the large veins of the neck.

Lady Molesworth was the second daughter of Brigadier-General Daniel Marsh Frost, of the United States Army. She married Sir Lewis Molesworth, the eleventh baronet, in 1875. Sir Lewis died in May, 1912, and there being no children, the title passed to the Rev. Hender Molesworth St. Aubyn. He died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by his son, Hugh Molesworth St. Aubyn.

There have been three other deaths in England recently from wasp stings.

Captain Osborne, R. E., on return from leave early in November will be posted to the O. and R. Railway as Deputy Manager in succession to Major Garder.

THE DISORDER IN DUBLIN.

EXTREME DISTRESS IN STRIKERS' FAMILIES.

There is no sign of any improvement in the condition of affairs in Dublin, wrote a correspondent in mail day. On the contrary, each day adds to the anxiety which must be felt by all who are moved by the sufferings of the immediate victims of the strikes and are at the same time not blind to the vital necessity for the maintenance of law and order. Both the national Transport Workers' Federation and the Parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress have decided to send assistance to the strikers in Dublin. The latter body has further appealed to the societies affiliated to the Trade Union Congress, asking for generous help, so that the immediate support may be continued and extended as long as may be necessary. The probable effect of this development, remarks the "Times" of Sept. 24, is obvious. It means that the strike and the consequent misery may be indefinitely prolonged. No one can wish for a settlement by starvation. That is an issue which public opinion cannot tolerate for an instant. But it is necessary in the interests of all concerned—the strikers themselves, the employers and the trade and employment which they represent, and the whole body of the community—to look beyond the immediate distress. It is generally admitted, that if the workers persist in their present attitude the fight must continue ; the employers cannot give up their two vital demands—the abandonment of the sympathetic strike and the assurance that in future agreements between masters and men will be honourably observed.

It is important to remember that the present strike, whatever may be its issue, and however soon the hoped-for settlement may be reached, is a symptom of something wider than itself. There is in Ireland a general feeling of unrest of the most serious import. While the advent of civil strife in Ulster at some future date is a commonplace of daily conversation, something not unremotely resembling that deplorable possibility has more than once during the last three weeks been an actual reality in the streets of Dublin. Undoubtedly there is much room for improvement in the relations between employers and men in that city. The fact that are 20,000 families whithin its boundaries living in single tenements is a concrete proof that things are not as they should be, and the moral consciouness of Dublin is awakening to the fact. But it is the accepted teaching of the best trade union leaders—such men as Mr. Thomas, and Mr. F. Maddison—that it is wrong and contrary to the best interests of the working classes to attempt to attain their ends by a policy of violence. Yet, under the guidance of Mr. Larkin violence has been freely resorted to by the Irish strikers during the present crisis. The riots of the last two days of August with their 700 casualties, and the renewal of the disturbances on Sunday last are a sign not only of the inability of the labour leaders to control the men whom they are supposed to represent, but also of the present aggravation of the inherent feverishness of the Irish nature, which might quite easily result in a war of classes. It is this danger that constitutes the seriousness of these processions of strikers 6,000 strong, and these battles with stones, jam-pots, and porter bottles on the one side and batons and revolvers on the other. The empty streets, the idle quays, the rise in the price of food and coal, the congestion of the pawn shops, the starvation due to the fact that 13,000 men are now unemployed, are suggestive of the horrors of actual warfare. The Irishman is lacking in the reserve fund of stolidity and common sense which, in the case of the rest of the United Kingdom, is the chief safeguard against similar outbreaks ; and for that reason their occurrence in his country is of particular danger, and their prevention of particular importance, to the stability and security of the whole Empire nation.

FIERCE ATTACK ON POLICE.

The holding of a procession by the strikers led to an outbreak of disorder on Sep. 21 resulted in serveral policemen and other persons being injured. The strikers collected near Liberty Hall at 5 o'clock with a number of bands, some of which, while the procession formed, played the "Marseillaise". At 5.o'clock the procession marched up to the O'Connell Monument. The police refused to allow it to pass along Sockville-street and the strikers turned about, and going along Westmoreland-street and College-green, entered Nassaustreet. Some tramcars were damaged on the way. though a big body of policemen accompanied the procession.

During the progress of the strikers though Lambard-street, an old narrow street, the majority of the buildings in which are tenement houses, a big piece of mortar was thrown from one of the windows. It struck a mounted constable on the head, splitting open his car.

The police, it is stated, feared that they were being led into a trap, and when halfway up the street they wheeled and ordered the procession back. A scene of great confusion followed. Some of the strikers insisted on going on; others retired. The police were at length compelled to charge, and scattered the crowd. The band was broken up, but it was noticed that only a few of the police drew their batons. Stone-throwing then began, and for a time the police were subjected to a very hot fire.

Further up the street another body of policemen were stoned so fiercely that they were ordered to charge. They succeeded in scattering the rioters, but many constables as well as other men were injured, and in 40 persons have been treated at the hospital. Reinforcements were sent out from College-street, and the police eventually succeeded in clearing the locality of the stone-throwers. Six men were arrested.

MAX LINDER'S TRIAL.

M. Max Linder, the celebrated cinematograph actor, finds that his profession is not without risks. The other day says the "Daily Mail" he was being filmed for a comic episode in which he played the part of a jockey when his mount bolted. M. Linder was carried through the streets of Levallois at a full gallop, and was greatly relieved when the horse came to a standstill at one of the gates of Paris, where the city taxes are levied.

In another film M. Linder is depicted swallowing platefuls of macaroni. The actor took his part in earnest, and only stopped after cramming down six portions of the Italian dish. Next day he was confined to his bed by a severe attack of indigestion.

The annual administration report of Central Provinces Police shows that the number of dacoities decreased in 1912-13 from 58 to 46 and of murders from 222 to 188.

THE PROSPECTS OF PERSIA.

APPROACHING FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

The "Times" of Sept. 24 publishes the second of the two articles by its Teheran correspondent upon British finance in Persia. Commenting on these articles, our contemporary says:—The time is drawing near when Great Britian and Russia must consider afresh what can be done to help the Persian Government to regain strength and stability. In the last few weeks the Persian situation has become slightly more hopeful. The Regent has returned to his duties, we trust in improved health. Salared-Dowleh, the ex Shah's younger brother has given himself up, and proposes to seek the serener atmosphere of Switzerland upon a slender pension. The Swedish officers doggedly continue their efforts to improve their gendarmerie, and the testimony regarding their increasing success, while not entirely convincing, is sufficient to command respect. We do not count the intention to summon another Mejliss among the signs which encourage optimism, and it is not yet clear that it will be carried into effect ; but it deserves noting as an additional proof that greater calm prevails. The tale of outrages grows smaller, trade is steadily improving, and on some roads at least merchandise is being carried with relatively less cost in blackmail to bandits disguised as road guards. The picture is not rosy, but the gloom has lightened. It may be asked why Persia should not therefore be allowed to pursue her way untroubled by, foreign offers of guidance and help. The answer is that if she is to have any real chance of recovering herself she must find money to reorganise and improve her internal administration. Before foreign Powers will lend Persia money in larger sums than the modest doles of the last few months they must examine her financial position, take stock of her unpledged resources, and consider whether she will be able to meet any new liabilities which they may be disposed to permit herl to incur.

Without going into details, it may be said that the British loans to Persia have been made chiefly upon the security of the southern customs. The receipts from this source have of late been steadily rising. At present they furnish ample funds for the service of the loans, and leave a substantial balance in addition. In two or three years, however, the process of repayment of the later loans and "advances" must begin, and when that time arrives the southern customs will be insufficient even allowing for a modest but steady increase of customs receipts in the south during the next few years, there will still be a deficit which must be met from other sources. Our correspondent proceeds to examine in the article published to-day the larger question of Persia's total foreign liabilities. She owes about £5,000,000, which is already upon a five per cent. gold basis. Her later borrowings—and some liabilities contracted earlier—have been on a silver basis at the comfortable rate—to the lenders—of seven per cent. If Persia is now enabled to consolidate and convert the whole of her existing debt not already on a five per cent. basis; if longer time is given for repayment; and if, in addition, she is furnished with a considerable sum for her present needs, she might face the future with some chance of regeneration. Our correspondent discusses the possibility of a new £6,000,000 Persian loan, to be issued at 87½. Of the proceeds £2,250,000 would be applied to the repayment of various existing debts, leaving Persia with £3,000,000 in hand. The actual sum in hand would probably be considerably less, for various claims against the Persian Government have been admittedly under-estimated. Including the old five per cent. loans and the new loan, the total annual charges in respect of Persia's foreign debt would then amount to £375,170. The entire available customs revenue would not suffice as security for the whole debt, and collateral security would have to be provided. Persian revenues are, however, improving, apart from Customs, and our correspondent evidently thinks that the project could be carried through. Our own view is that it could only be successfully adopted if the Persian Government showed a more resolute determination to set its financial house in order. It will not be facilitated by further obstruction of Mr. Mornard, the Treasurer-General, in the kind recently disclosed. His request for a large increase of the European staff of the Treasury must be met as a prelude to any negotiations for a new loan. Persia must institute a thorough reform in her methods of collecting internal revenue, and the gatherers of the land tax, with their mysterious sheaves of paper in lieu of books, must give way to more modern expedients.

REMARKABLE INFANTRY MARCH.

The 19th Regiment of Infantry has made a remarkable march while returning to Brest from the manœuvres. On its arrival at the last halt on the march home the colonel found it impossible to get all the men bilected owing to the fair which was being held in the town. Accordingly he called for further effort from his men, and the regiment marched into barracks at midnight, having covered 37 miles in the day's march.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect,	Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect,	Via Brest Perfect. Via Valent'a Perfect Via Direct Jable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamp Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 10th October.

NOTICES.

Telegraphic correspondence in secret language with Consuls at Adrianople is prohibited (30-8-13).

Private telegrams in cipher for Roumania are prohibited, (18-9-13).

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ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

man in every human "scripture" from the times of David, and Zoroaster, and Homer. The dedication to Sir George Birdwood, as will be seen, is a model of spontaneity, pertinence and graciousness :—

"My dear Birdwood,

I have never forgotten that 28th of September, 1860, when you welcomed me in the Town Hall at Bombay, and gave the Chinchona plants a temporary home under its portico. I found you full of interest and enthusiasm in all matters relating to the good of the people of India. That interest and that enthusiasm have never flagged throughout a long and useful life and during a life-long devotion to a great cause. For these reasons I ask you to accept its dedication for you are the Garcia da Orta of British India and much more. Ever your old friend and admirer,

Clements R. Markham.

July 20, 1913.

AN INDIAN LADY JOURNALIST.

A farewell dinner in honor of Miss Balai L. Palamkote, proprietor and editor of "Hindi Graphic" was held at the Manek Mansion. 16, Trebovir Road, London, last Friday Mr. M. M. Gandevia in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, complimented Miss Palamkote on her courage and enterprise in coming over alone to London to study English methods of journalism. He also referred to the remarkable ability and intelligence which Miss Palamkote displayed in conducting the "Hindi Graphic" ever since the death of her brother, Mr. Sorab L. Palamkote, who started the paper a quarter of a century ago. On behalf of those present he wished her a happy return home and a prosperous and brilliant journalistic career. Miss Palamkote very warmly thanked the company for the honor paid to her. Her short stay in London, she observed, was both pleasant and profitable. She was very much struck with the immeasurable influence which the British press wields and the limitless circulation it commands and wished for a day when the Indian press would be equally powerful and prolific. She had taken full advantage of her opportunities in London, and she hoped to give the benefit of her visit to the readers of "Hindi Graphic". She returns to India with a very pleasant recollection of London and with a longing to come back to it again at a future date to drink deep at the fountain of knowledge and inspiration there was."

OLLA PODRIDA.

From the 1st of October *Punch* is to have a new cover or rather its present one designed by "Dicky" Doyle is to be printed in two colours. But a cover is not every thing. One is reminded of the well-known story about the late Sir William Gilbert and a former editor of *Punch*. To the latter the last of the Victorian wits said "I suppose you get some good things sent to you for *Punch*." "Oh! yes" was the innocent and unsuspecting reply, "Then why the dickens don't you publish them" was the caustic rejoinder.

"Sand as a cure for indigestion is" I read "advocated by a number of citizens of Muncil, Indiana who have tried it with good results." The pious grocers of our dear land, who sand their sugar will now be able to salve their consciences by reflecting that they are curing one of the distressing complaints to which flesh is heir.

I hear that all the outward-bound liners to India, Ceylon, and Burma, are as closely packed as they can be and one friend of mine thought himself lucky when at an enhanced cost he was able to secure the cabin of one of the officers of a boat about to leave for Bombay. Amongst those whose faces are turned eastwards is Mr. Cecil L. Burns, Principal of the Bombay School of Art, who as his wont has been is turning a well-earned holiday to account by painting in some of the more picturesque parts of Kent, a country naturally beloved by artists and all who love fine landscapes. Although Mr. Burns has left England he does not go direct to Bombay immediately but is paying a flying visit to the Netherlands *en route*.

MODE OF THE MOMENT.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sep. 26.

Women are beginning to recognise that it is a careful attention to detail which is really the secret of a smart appearance. The ingenious repetition of a colour in the scheme of a toilette, gowns and hats which are carefully chosen to accentute certain good points and to obliterate bad ones,—these are considerations to which the woman of fashion must pay due respect if she would remain in the swim. The simplicity of the present vogue renders this attention to small details all the more important, as the lack of trimming renders individual touches conspicuous. In London, at the time of writing, no well-dressed woman considers her toilette complete without her necklace of beads. These are always carefully chosen so that they repeat either the main note of colour of her costume, or else some vivid colour in a trimming detail or her hat. With every change of costume, she changes her string of beads,—they are always in harmony. One of the most favoured beads at present is amber, and as yellow is being introduced very much as a colour detail in the latest fashions, this is a happy coincidence. Beads are also being used as a trimming, and one often sees them outlining the edge of a corsage, or forming the hem of a tunic. They are immensely popular as the adornment of the coiffure, though perhaps for evening wear pearls at present are finding greatest favour. It is more than ever possible to display evidences of good taste in the matter of the coiffure, and in this connection a repetition of the colour scheme is often very charming. Some of the new hair ornaments can be procured in almost any shade of horn or celluloid, and very effective are the long headed pins, which are often used to complete the evening coiffure.

One of the very latest ideas are the sandal strappings, which are quite the Fashion, worn with shoes, for the house or for evening wear. The vogue for the wrapped skirt is apt to draw attention to the feet and ankles, as every movement reveals them, so that it is only natural that some novelty should be introduced for their adornment. Our sketch shows the charm of this latest of Fashion's whims. The second illustration demonstrates one of the many uses to which tulle is put this season. Forming a swathing for the hair it is altogether charming, as the glist of the tresses beneath are clearly visible beneath the folds.

ULSTER GOVERNMENT.

PERSONNAL OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of Sir Edward Carson's Provisional Government of Ulster is composed as under :—

Sir Edward Carson, Knight.
Lord Londonderry.
The Duke of Abercorn.
Mr. W. J. Allen.
Mr. Thomas Andrews.
Lord Annesley.
Mr. E. M. Archdale.
Captain Armstrong.
Mr. J. Milne Barbour.
Mr. Hugh T. Barrie. M. P.,
Mr. R. I. Calwell.
Mr. Lloyd Campbell.
Mr. James Chambers, M. P.,
Mr. C. B. M. Chambre.
Lord Clanwilliam.
Colonel J. J. Clark.
Mr. George S. Clark.
Mr. James Clark,
Mr. William Colhoun.
Mr. Abram Combe.
Mr. Charles C. Craig, M. P.,
Captain James Craig, M. P.,
Major F. H. Crawford.
Mr. A. P. Dalzell ;
Lord Dartrey.
Lord Deramore,
Colonel R. H. P. Doran.
Lord Dunleath.
Lord Erne.
Lord Farnham.
Mr. J. Fetherstonhaugh, M. P.,
Mo. J. R. Fisher.
Dr. William Gibson.
Mr. John Gordon, M. P.,
Sir James Henderson.
Mr. E. C. Herdman.
Mr. A. L. Horner, M. P.
Mr. King Houston.
Rev. W. F. Johnson.
Mr. P. Kerr-Smiley, M. P.,
Lord Kilmorey.
Mr. J. J. Kirkpatrick.
Mr. Michael E.
Mr. Edward Leathem.
Lord Leitrim.
Sir John Lonsdale. M. P.,
M. W. H. H. Lyons.
M. R. D. Perceval Maxwal.
Mr. W. Mitchell-Thomson, M. P.,
Mr. B. W. D. Montgomery.
Mr. H. de Fellenberg Montgomery.
Mr. J. B. Gunning Moore.
Mr. William Moore, M. P.,
Mr. Anketell Moutray.
Mr. H. B. Murray
Mr. W. J. Macg., Mac Caw, M. P.,
Major Robert, Mc. Calmont, M. P.,
Lord Mayor of Belfast (Mr. J. Mc Mordie, M. P.,)
Captain the Hon. Arthur O'Neill, M. P.,
Mr. J. Porter Porter.
Mr. Stewart Blacker Quin.
Captain Somerset Saunderson.
Mr. Edward Selater.
Colonel R. J. Sharman Crawford.
Mr. Thomas Sinclair.
Mr. S. E. Smythe Edwards.
Sir James H. Stronge.
Lord Templetown.
Mr. Robert Thompson, M. P.,
Colonel Robert H. Wallace.
Captain F. H. Watt.
Mr. W. H. Webb.
Mr. T. P. Willis.
Rev. William Wright, D. D.,
Mr. John Young, and.
Mr, W. R. Young.

Sir Edward Carson is the chairman of the central authority. The name of Lord Charles Beresford appears in the list of the Volunteer Committee.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—SEPTEMBER 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col T M Kirkwood, I A.
Lieut-Col E V Hugo, I M S.
Col R N Campbell, I M S.
Major T L Ormiston, I A.
Capt L C Trelawney, S T C.
Capt J D Crawford, 89 Punj.
Capt J G L Ranking, I A.
Lieut A Fitzgerald, S T C
Lieut E C R Fox, I S M D.
Mr B B Gaunt.
Mr T R Hill.
Mr H A Kelso.
Mr H Dawson.
Mr E H Gadsden.
Miss K M Burn.
Mr D Weston, I C S.
Mr A W J Talbot, I C S.
Mr J E Walsh.
Mr G E Sambourn, I C S.
Mr. F. J. Moss.
Mr G J Monahan, I C S.
Mr H M Parish.
Mr L C Swifte, I C S.
Mr E M Pratt, I C S.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col A E Tate, I A, 6 days.
Col S G Burrard, R E, 45 days.
Lieut-Col F Jollie, 28 Cav, to Nov 17, 1913.
Lieut-Col H H Roome, 37 Lrs 4 mo.
Lieut-Col C W G Richardson, 21 Punj, to Dec 27, 1913.
Lieut-Col W R Merton, R E 7 mo.
Lieut-Col C Duer, I M S, 5 mo 3 days.
Lieut-Col J T Calvert, I M S, 6 days.
Major R Bannatine-Allason, C B, 5 days.
Major A Y Cheyne, 15 Lrs. 6 mo M C.
Major P F Pocock, 119 Inf, 2 days.
Major E F Hood, 7 Raj. 2 mo.
Major J C C Angelo, I A 4 days.
Major W E Scott-Moncrieff, I M S, 8 mo 2 days.
Major H L Crosthwait, R E 3 days.
Capt J Masters, 16 Raj, to March 15, 1914.
Capt E St C Gray, 34 Horse, to April 17, 1914.
Capt A F Maclean, 33 Punj, to April 3, 1914.
Capt E W C Ridgeway, 2 G R, to Jan. 31, 1914.
Capt R F Hebbert, I M S, 2 mo.
Capt C H Stockley, 66 Punj, 4 mo M C,
Capt H G Maturin, 61 Prs, 6 days.
Capt G H Vaughan Sawyer, 83 W L I, 6 mo M C.
Capt H C McWatters 22 Punj, 4 mo.
Capt H M Hogg, 32 Lrs 7 days.
Capt I MacIvor, 39 Horse, 6 mo M C.
Capt J E D Prothero, I A, 6 mo M C.
Lieut F H Maylon, 21 Punj, 3 mo M C.
Lieut O Mather, 109 Inf, 6 mo M C.
Lieut R F Atkins, 67 Punj, 10 days.
Lieut B S Raymond, 97 Inf, to March 17, 1914.
Rev. C D Giles, 6 weeks.
Mr G W Dixon, 3 mo M C.
Mr W B Heycock, I C S, 7 days.
Mr H Champion, 3 mo.
Mr W Bryant, 5 weeks.
Mr P Williams, 3 mo M C.
Mr A Mayne, I C S, 8 days.
Mr H R Walton, 14 days.
Mr J K Williams, 1 mo M C.
Mr R E Enthoven, C I E, I C S, 2 mo 17 days.
Mr F E Jackson, I C S, 14 days.
Mr E H Gadsden, 5 days.
Mr G H Streatfeild, 4 mo M C.
Mr J V Young, 3 mo M C.
Mr J F McMichael, 24 days M C.
Mr F O Oertel, 2 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut Col J Henegan, D S O, 10 G R.
Major F T Thompson, I M S.
Capt R F Woodward 130 Bal.
Capt J E G Carlisle, 107 Prs.
Lieut C R Campbell, R I M.
Mr A Brokenshaw.
Mr W S Etheridge.
Mr C C Wilson.
Mr B F Cooper.
Mr W Bryant.
Mr A A F Minchin.
Mr T B Hammond.
Mr E B N Taylor.
Rev S E Hookox.

Lord Newlands has offered to Glasgow, on the understanding that it be utilised as a playground for children, 2,941 square yards of ground at Glenpark-street, Dennistoun, Glasgow.

U. S. REPUBLICANS.

SUGGESTED REUNION LEADER MR. ROOSEVELT.

The adoption on Sept. 23 by the New York State Republican Convention, with the consent of the old Republican organization of the State, of resolutions in favour of some of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals for political reform has given an impetus to the discussion about the possibility of putting Mr. Roosevelt up in 1916 as the Presidential candidate of the Republicans, as well as of his own party. Hopelessly premature as it is either to make or to discuss electioneering plans it is significant, writes the Washington correspondent of the "Times" that the scheme has already received the platonic endorsement of many leading politicians of both Opposition parties. The Conservatives now recognize that the New American Liberation has knocked the last nail into the coffin of the old order of politics and feel that, unless united under some really vital leader, no Opposition can hope for victory over the Democrats if the President continues as he has begun.

The accuracy of this point of view is incontestable. The President's strength grows daily. According to the old standards his success with the Tariff Bill, which he will probably sign within a week, is little short of miraculous. In all his dealings with Congress he has figured as the champion of the people and of those principles which the people like to think essentially American.

Nor has Mexico hurt Dr. Wilson. If anything, it has helped him. The sophisticated East may growl at the impracticability of his policy, but to the masses, especially in the Middle West, his policy has the fine flavour of idealism, and would probably have been supported even had not foreign criticisms clinched the matter by its inevitable appeal to patriotism.

Mr. W. H. Clark, member for Commerce and Industry, will leave Simla for Bombay on 28th Oct. and afterwards proceeds to Delhi. Thence he will go to Burma, via Calcutta, touring until the end of November and returning to Delhi about December 4.

A GOVERNOR ON TRIAL.

MONETARY GIFTS BY MR. SULZER'S FRIENDS.

At the trial of Mr. Sulzer, the impeached Governor of New York, at Albany on Sept. 26 a surprise was created by the testimony of Mr. George W. Peck, the State Superintendent of Public Works who contributed $500 (£100) to the Governor's campaign fund.

Mr. Peck, who owed office to Mr. Sulzer, swore that after he had received a summons to appear before the investigating committee to divulge the amount of his contribution, he went to the Governor and said, "What shall I do about it?" The Governor replied, "Do as I shall do—deny it." Mr. Peck testified that he explained to the Governor that he would be under oath, to which the Governor replied, "That's nothing. Forget it."

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, who said he contributed $1,000 (£200) to Mr. Sulzer's campaign fund, declared that after this prosecution began Mr. Sulzer entreated him to "be easy with me" and "to keep the affairs between us a personal matter."

Mr. Sulzer's hope is to show that he, a poor man, appealed to his friends before the election for assistance, and that the financial and extended to him took, the form of free gifts, not campaign contributions.

Several witnesses assisted the defence in proving this point by giving testimony which caused even the presiding judge to smile. The witnesses declared that scores of the Governor's friends came forward with tears in their eyes, saying. "We hear you need help. Take this with my compliments." They had heard that the candidate was so poor that he would have to go on "stump" clad in shabby clothes. At a Manhattan club, whose members for the most part are ardent Tammanyites, hundreds of dollars were contributed in one evening to buy Mr. Sulzer hats, shoes. suits and clothes. Unfortunately the Governor did not devote the money to his sartorial rehabilitation, but it is alleged, to paying for railway stock, which his agent purchased for $12,000 (£2,400).

Officers engaged in the Liverpool and West African service of the Elder Dempster Company have been granted increases of wages.

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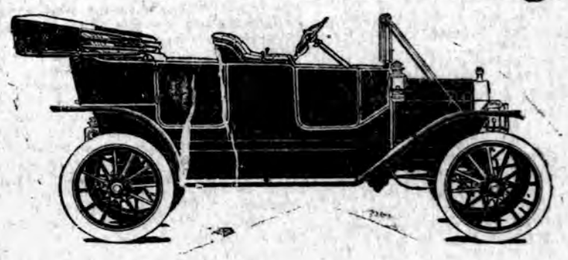

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mr. Leslie Scott, M.P., addressed a large demonstration at Ganton Hall, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wrigley, on September 19. It was held in support of Mr. Philip Lloyd-Greame, Unionist candidate for the Buckrose Division of Yorks. The audience was composed chiefly of agriculturists, and Mr. Scott's address was on the agricultural policy proposed by Unionists in and out of Parliament. Mr Scott said it was fortunate that political interest was at last being concentrated upon the development of agriculture—provided it was not allowed to become the cockpit of party strife. It was a national question, affecting, as it did, the physique of the race, the vitality of the nation, and social reform and national defence. Mr. Lloyd George last Easter invited co-operation. Let that spirit be maintained and a great work for the regeneration of our greatest industry might be done by the joint endeavour of all parties in the state.

There has been added to the Mansion House plate, in commemoration of their Majesties' Coronation a replica in silver-gilt of the Coronation chair in Westminster Abbey. The model, which is exact in every particular, is about a quarter of the size of the original, and weighs 200 ounces. The stone beneath the seat is produced in granite. On the back of the chair is a silver plate on which is inscribed the speech delivered by the King at Guildhall on June 29, 1911, with a facsimile of the King's autograph, "George R. I.," and the date in his Majesty's handwriting. These have been copied and added by the King's permission. There is also an inscription on the seat recording the circumstance of the presentation, and adding that it was in the Mayoralty of Sir T. Vezey Strong, 1910-11.

Reports of the last week's partridge shooting in the various districts are on the whole unfavourable. There were however, some exceptions

The seventy-fourth annual report of the Registrar-General dealing with births, deaths, and marriages in England and Wales during 1911 has been issued It indicates that the birth-rate for the year was the lowest recorded, and that the death-rate was slightly above that of 1910, the lowest on record.

Earl Grey's imperial scheme for housing all the London offices of the overseas dominions in one imposing building in Aldwych has received a great blow by reason of the decision of Canada to find a site in Westminster. At the Dominion offices in Victoria Street a Press representative was informed that two or three other sites in the neighbourhood are now being considered, and the new premises would not, at any rate, be in Aldwych. The "Times" Wellington correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 24:—The "Post" warmly eulogises Lord Grey's Dominion House proposal, and says that he deserves the gratitude of the empire for a great, inspiring, and truly imperial idea. Col. Allen, New Zealand Minister of Defence having expressed sympathy with the project, the "Post" urges Mr. Massey, the prime Minister, to give the House of Representatives a chance of doing the same. The Government, it says, should spare no reasonable effort or expenditure to realise so grand a conception.

In accordance with the agreements arrived at during the week-end there was a general return to work on Sept. 22 on the part of the railway goods men in Liverpool, Birmingham, and other centres where strikes broke out last week in support of the members of the Irish Transport Workers' Union.

As a protest against the employment of non unionists, 8,000 miners have struck work in the Aberdare Valley.

Five thousand dock labourers employed on the Ship Canal are on strike in Manchester and Salford, and about fifty vessels are now idle in the docks. No movement has taken place in the direction of a conferance between the employers and the men's representatives, but a ballot of the men for or against the continuance of the strike is to be taken. Much distress prevails among the dockers' wives and children, a relief fund is being opened.

The Post Office has issued a reply to the criticisms which have recently been passed on the proposals of the Holt report by the various postal servants organisations and their leaders. In the official statement the position and prospects of the various classes and grades of postal servants are dealt with. It is pointed out that the claims put forward by the staff would, if granted, involve an additional expenditure of £10,000,000 a year. The Select Committee, the report of which is now under consideration, recommends improvements in pay and conditions of service which will increase the expenditure of the Post Office on wages, pensions, etc., by upwards of £1,000,000 a year. On the complaint that the increases of pay are not commensurate with the recent rise in the cost of living, attention is called to the statement of the Select Committee that the cost of living is still at about the same level as in 1884. A comparison is made with the wages and conditions which prevail in occupations similar to those of postal servants, and emphasis is laid on the fact that established servants of the Post Office have security of tenure prospect of a pension, generous holidays on full pay, and in some cases free medical attendance.

The second ball within a fortnight was given on Sept. 19 at Balmoral Castle by the King and Queen to the tenants, ghillies, employees, royal tradesmen, and others connected with the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates.

Although the weather in the latter part of last week was not particularly favourable for sport in the royal deer forest and moors, the King and many of the guests at Balmoral had fair success. On Sept. 24 his Majesty with the Prince of Wales and a party were deer-stalking in Glengelder and sighted a small herd of stags, but they made off at top speed over Creaga Ghaill. The King, noting the direction they took, hastened to the motor car in waiting, and by a quick run of several miles headed them off at the other side of the hill, and secured fine heads. On September 19 his Majesty had no success stalking in Ballochduie, but the Prince of Wales had three stags and Mr. Churchill four on Connachcraig.

The fifty-second exhibition of the Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, which marked the formal opening of the reconstructed McLellan Galleries on Sept. 20, is of exceptional, interest. The exhibition is something of an innovation, the promoters having made a commendable attempt to break from the convention of the mammoth picture show, which persists both in this country and aboard. Over 1,700 works were submitted, but only some 600 have been hung. The severity of the selection has certainly improved the quality of the exhibition. In the six galleries there is no overcrowding; between each picture there is an ample margin of wall space. Thus the interest of the spectator is not distracted, and every work is so hung that it makes appeal by its own merits.

An important point regarding the marriage ceremony in Scotland, arising out of the evidence given by the Rev. James Oliver, of St. James's Church, Portobello, in the bigamy trial of Charles Hosken, otherwise Granville, or James, in London, was discussed by Edinburgh Presbytery of the Church of Scotland on Sept. 24. A letter was read from the Registrar-General for Scotland pointing out that, in his evidence, Mr. Oliver had said that no one was present at the religious ceremony at Portobello except himself and the parties. It was also understood that Mr. Oliver indicated that, in his opinion, the presence of witnesses was not required by the law. The Registrar-General stated that witnesses were essential, and that Mr. Oliver would appear not to appreciate the necessity for the strict observance of the rule. He requested the Procurator of the Church to take means to prevent a recurrence of such loose practice. In his letter to the Presbytery the Procurator (the Sheriff Christopher Johnston, K.C.) stated that, in his view, the presence of witnesses at a regular marriage was required both by the civil law and by the laws of the Church. The Law Committee of the Presbytery reported that Mr. Oliver had appeared before them, and had explained the circumstances. The committee were satisfied that Mr. Oliver accepted the Procurator's statement of the law, and were of opinion that, as Mr. Oliver's action did not amount to an intentional violation of the law, no further steps were called for.

The weather was pleasant at Inverness on Sept. 19, and the second day of the Highland Gathering was very successful. There were many thousands of spectators at the games, and the members' stand was filled by a distinguished assembly, among whom the kilted members of the meeting were conspicuous. The Inverness week concluded with the pony races which were held on Sept. 20 at Dunain. The weather was sunny, and there was a large crowd in the paddock. The races, held under the rules of the British Pony and Galloway Racing Association, produced some excellent finishes.

There was a renewal of disorder in Dublin on Sept, 21, when the police and a crowd of strikers were in violent collision, and as the result of a charge by the former and stone-throwing by the latter a number of persons were injured. The disturbance is described by a police officer as the worst that has occurred in connection with the strike. The rioters appeared to be determined to fight, standing their ground for a considerable time and using such ammunition as was available. Stones, half-bricks, bottles, and iron nuts were flung in all directions.

The number of persons now unemployed in Dublin is probably about 13,000, and it is feared that at least half of these are almost if not quite, destitute. It is stated that some of the city pawn offices are congested and are refusing to accept further pledges. At a meeting of the Corporation it was suggested that a fund should be raised for distribution among the wives and families of strikers. The Lord Mayor expressed his sympathy with the proposal, but said that the state of the city was such that it was almost impossible to get money for anything.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

According to the "Zeit," the cost of each vessel of the super-Dreadnought class, which will take the place of the "Monarch" class, will be 70,000,000 kronel (over £2,900,000.) The displacement will be 26,400 tons, and they are to have a speed of twenty-two and a half knots.

It is semi-officially stated that the Emperor William will arrive at Schonbrunn on Oct. 25 on a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph. Count Szogeny-Marich the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin, will also be present in Vienna at the Emperor William's visit.

FRANCE.

The Russian Baltic squadron under the command of Admiral von Essen, arrived on Sept. 20 at Brest from Portland. It is the largest Russian naval force which has anchord in French waters since the conclusion of the Franco-Russian Alliance in 1891.

The airman Rolland Garros left the naval air station at Frejus, near St. Raphael, at eight minute to six on Sept. 23 on a Morane-Saulnier aeroplane driven by a Grome engine, his intention being to fly to Tunis, and landed at Bexerta, 500 miles away, at a quarter to two. He passed over Sardina and made no stop at Cagliari.

GERMANY.

The remains of Princess Sofia of Saxe-Weimar were cremated at Heidelberg on Sept. 20. Among those represented at the religious ceremony, which was held in her parents house, were the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and the Grand Duke, the Grand Duchesses, and the Dowager Grand Duchess of Eaden.

PORTUGAL.

The Customs authorities here have decided that the wedding present for Dom Manuel of Braganza, which was detained by them after it was despatched, is a modern work of art, and therefore exempt from duty. The duty which was charged has accordingly been refunded.

ITALY.

Reuter telegraphed from Constantinople on Sept. 22:—The importance of the concession granted to Italian capitalists in the neighbourhood of Adalia appears to have been much exaggerated in some quarters. It does not concern a railway, as was originally reported, and consequently it is not likely to clash with British interests as represented by the Aidin railway. The concession assures to Italy certain mining and other industrial rights. The Italians have lately been devoting considerable attention to Adalia, and recently appointed a Vice-Consul there.

TURKEY.

Telegraphing from Constantinople on Sept. 19 the "Times" correspondent says:—In a statement publishing in this afternoon's "Stambour" Djavid Bey enumerates advantages secured respectively to Turkey and France by the agreement "signed" by him and M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Paris. The Ottoman Government obtains the right to apply the "Temettu" tax to French subjects resident in Turkey, and France consents to the establishment by the Ottoman Government of certain monopolies—on cigarette-papers, playing-cards, and salt—provided that the consent of the other Great Powers be also given. The loan of £28,000,000 will not be issued until a definite peace shall have been established between the Porte and all the Balkan States The porte in which France obtains special treatement are Haifa and Tripolis, in Syria, Heraclea (Eregli) and Ineboli on the Black Sea. For her railway concessions in Armenia France obtained the consent of Russia, which was made necessary by the existence of the Russo-Turkish Agreement of 1899.

PERSIA.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 19:—On the scene of the recent conflict between Russian and Turkish troops in Persia courtesies have been exchanged between the commander of the Russian detachment in Azerbaijan and the Turkish Pasha, while the guns left behind by the Turks have been returned to them. The situation with which the Regent, Nasr-ul Mulk, is confronted on his return to Persia is not perhaps much worse than usual, but it is hardly promising. The vital point is the position and influence of M. Mornard, the Treasurer-General and of his subordinates. It will be remembered that the appointment of M. Mornard to succeed Mr. Shuster was strongly opposed in some British quarters. Now British opposition, at least in Teheran, seems to be on the wane, as although it cannot be said that the Belgian control of the Treasury has effected much hitherto in the provinces, some important improvements have been undertaken in Teheran, which, together with the consilitatory spirit shown, have altered the attitude of the British banking and commercial interests. It is characteristic of the continual difficulties with which the Persian problem is invested that, whereas M. Mornard was originally appointed owing to Russian insistence, Russian enthusiasm in his favour should now be ebbing away at the very time when his activities are beginning to obtain for him more general support. The difference between the Swedish Gendarmerie and the Bakhtiari does not appear to have been composed, and it also will require the exercise of the Regent's persuasive powers. Telegrams from Tabriz state that the proclamations concerning the Parliamentary elections have been torn down.

A message dated Sep. 21 says:—As the result of the recent attitude adopted by Shuja-ed-Dowleh, the Governor-General, towards tha Belgian revenue officials at Azerbaijan, it is understood that the Russian Consul at Tabriz has been instructed to use every opportunity of assisting M. Lejeune, the Belgian Treasury Agent, in the discharge of his duties. [It was reported by the "Times" Teheran correspondent that M. Ransquin, the Belgian Treasury agent at Tabriz, had resigned owing to the active opposition of the Governor-General, who refused to afford him assistance of any description in the discharge of his duties. His successor, M. Lejeune, also received a verbal point-blank refusal of aid from Shuja-ed-Dowleh, who proceeded to imprison the Treasury interpreter on a trumped-up charge, threatening at the same the remainder of the staff with imprisonment. In Khoi the whole Persian staff has been imprisoned.]

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

Reuter telegraphed from Toronto on Sept. 24:—Lord Northcliffe spoke at the Canadian Club luncheon to-day. The crowd was so great that it was not possible to provide accommodation for everybody. In the course of his address, Lord Northcliffe said there were always persons declaring that Great Britain was going to the dogs. Nothing could be further from the truth. The population was increasing notwithstanding the drain of emigration, and he mentioned 100,000,000 population as a possibility for Great Britain. He paid a high tribute to the British working men as an example to be imitated by the skilled workmen of any other community in the world.

The Court of Appeals at Montreal on Sept. 23 decided that the Minister of Justice was entitled to ignore the writ of "habeas corpus" secured to attempt to prevent the deportation of Thaw from Canada, inasmuch as it had been irregularly served. The application of the Federal authorities that the writ be quashed was accordingly granted.

The *Times'* Toronto correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 22:—Mr. Tom Mann, the English Labour agitator, in a speech at Windsor, Ontario, made such offensive references to the King that the audience rose and sang "God Save the King," and Mr. Mann left the plattform in disgust.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Legislature has been dissolved. A general election has been ordered for Thursday, Oct. 30. Sir Robert Bond, the former Premier, will lead the Opposition against Sir Edward Morris, the present Premier.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Reuter telegraphed from Pretoria on Sept. 22 that the following is the reconstructed Union Cabinet:—General Botha, Premier and Minister for Native Affairs; Mr. M. J. de Wet, Minister of Justice; Mr. van Heerden, M. L. A., Minister of Agriculture Mr. H. S. Theron, M. L. A., Minister of Lands; General Smuts, Minister of Finance and Defence; Mr. Fisher, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines and Education, Mr. Watt, Minister of Public Works, Posts, and Telegraphs; Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways and Harbours. Mr. Graaff, who is at present a member of the Senate, replaces Sir D P de Villers Graaff, who has resigned the position of Minister without portfolio. Sir David resigned purely for reasons of health. He had no differences of any kind with General Botha or the other members of the Cabinet.

He will give the Government all the support in his power. Mr. Mr. J de Wet, the new Minister of Justice is a Transvaal barrister.

EAST AFRICA.

The "Times" Zanzibar coorrespondent telegraphs that Mr. Belfield, Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, is suffering from heart disease and will leave for Europe as soon as he is able to travel. Mr. Bowring, the Chief Secretary, will be acting Governor during Mr. Belfield's absence.

AUSTRALIA.

It is clear that the Government's Electoral Reform Bill, which is the main measure of the session will be strenously opposed at every stage.

The House of Assembly on Sept. 24 rejected by twenth-nine votes against seventeen the motion put forward by the Labour Party in favour of a referendum on the question of the abolition of the system by which persons from outside Australia are appointed State-Governors.

NEW ZEALAND.

Telegraphing from Wellington on Sept. 20 the *Times* correspondent stated:—The Defence Estimates, amounting to £508,000, were passed without amendment, division, or attack upon their fundamental principles but non-party criticism annual cost, excluding non-recurrent expenditure, was only danger. Colonel Allen, the Minister of Defence, said that the annual cost about £4,00,000 and that the increase should not exceed £50,000, for some years, but a further non-recurrent expenditure of between £50,000 and £60,000 would be needed next year.

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"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 109 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth, England."

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Sept. 26.

THE ROYAL WEDDING TOILETTES.

It has been definitely decided that the ladies attending the wedding shall wear "semi-Court toilette," that is, dress cut low at the neck and with short sleeves, but without trains, veils, or plumes. This is the customary dress for a ceremony of this character, but one little suited to wear for several hours on a chill October morning. It will, however, now be possible for those ladies attending the ceremony to display their jewels to advantage. The gentlemen attending will all wear full uniform, with stars and ribbons of their Orders or Court dress.

FIVE QUEENS TO BE PRESENT.

The Royal wedding will be remarkable if only for the number of Queens to be present. No fewer than five of these are to attend—Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, the Empress Marie of Russia, the Queen of Norway, and Queen Amelia. Three are widows, whereas there is only one widowed King in Europe, the venerable Emperor of Austria-Hungary. Likewise there will be the Heirs to three Thrones taking part in this wedding, these being the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Crown Prince Olaf of Norway. In addition there will be a ruling Prince, in the person of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

MARRIAGE SERVICE BOOKS.

The books that will be used by the Archbishop of Canterbury and assistant clergy at the wedding will be those prepared for the marriage of the present King and Queen. They are magnificent specimens of the book-binder's art. In all probability they will not be used again until the marriage of the Prince of Wales. These books have been carefully preserved in the Royal archieves at Windsor Castle, and look extremely handsome, with their richly embossed covers of cream vellum, with the initials "G. M." intertwined.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

Following the usual precedent, the bride will have two "supporters" as well as the bridegroom. It was decided some time ago that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha should act in this capacity on behalf of Prince Arthur, and it is now settled the King and the King of Norway shall attend the Duchess of Fife at the altar. There will thus be no fewer than five of the Knights of the Gatrer taking part in the ceremony.

"THE LOBSTER."

The correct way in which to address Prince Henry while he is at Eton is puzzling a good many people just now, and the old controversy as to what is the proper family name of the present Royal line is again revived. The school will, of course, settle the question in its accustomed way by inventing a nick name. Prince Albert when he was in Naval cadet at Osborne, was known as "the Lobster."

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain cannot but be gratified at the message which he has received from the Birmingham and Edgbaston Debating Society, recalling the fact that it is fifty years since "you the most distinguished of its presidents." delivered the presidential address. It was at the meetings of the society that Mr Chamberlain began to acquire the skill and practice in controversy which stood him in such good stead when he became an M. P. He joined the society soon after he went to the Midlands, and imagined that he would never open his mouth there. But even on the first night he was constrained to defend the memory of Oliver Cromwell. His first vote of censure there was in condemnation of Mr. John Bright, one of the members for Birmingham, for expounding pacific views on foreign policy.

AIR LAW.

The world's experts in questions of international law will discuss at Madrid next week the ownership of the air from the point of view of aviation. As was indicated by the Bill passed giast Session, this country contends that each nation is sovereign of the air above its territory, and the United States supports this claim. Most of the Continental Powers, however, take a different view, and declare that the air is free to everybody alike, subject to local regulations. A committee of the International Law Association has been considering the question, and will give its report at next week's conference, which will be attended by Lord Justice Kennedy, Mr. Justice Phillimore, Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., and several other noted British lawyers.

PROPOSED SOLENT TUNNEL.

The proposal to construct a tunnel under the Solent between the Isle of Wight and the mainland is not new. Twelve years ago plans were laid down for a submarine railway to run from a point near Lymington by tunnel under the Solent, and connecting at Freshwater with Isle of Wight railway system. It was calculated that the journey from Waterloo to Newport would be shortened from four hours to two and three-quarters.

SPORTSMAN JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Bucknill, when he retires on January 6, will have completed fifteen years' service on the Bench, entitling him to a pension of £3,500 a year. His desire is to devote himself to the furtherence of Freemasonry, in regard to which he is an enthusiast. The announcement was made when his lordship, P. G. W., Provincial Grand-Master of Surrey, paid a visit to the Home Country Lodge, one of the fifty-four under his rule extending over ten years. Known to his friends as "Tommy" Bucknill, Sir Thomas is one of the most popular lawyers of the day. His love of horses is notorious, and his residence at Hylands, Epsom, is consequently appropriate enough. But every season, for many years, he and Lady Bucknill have taken Lady Victoria Manners horse at 12. Embankment-gardens, which is not too far from Tattersall's to prevent Sir Thomas making it the regular objective of a stroll when in town.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Sept. 23.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

Royal Military College—Capt. the Hon. J.F. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, Irish Guards, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and to be seconded, vice Capt. W. C. Curgenven, South Wales Borderers (Sept. 18).

Cavalry.

16th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars—Superny. Capt. E. Sheppard is restored to the establishment (Aug. 28).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Sergt Major F. Wark to be ridingmaster, with the honorary rank of Lieut. (Sept. 24).

INFANTRY.

Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Sec Lieut G H G Perry to be Lieut (Aug. 14)

Royal Irish Regt—Lieut E W B Weir retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 (Sept. 24),

Cheshire Regt—Capt C C Redfern retires on retired pay (Sept. 24).

South Wales' Borderers—Superny Capt William C Curgenven is restored to the establishment (Sept. 18).

East Lancashire Regt—Lieut. Col, R Wanless-O'Gowan, on completion of his period of services in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major L St. G Le Marchant, D S O to be Lieut-Col, vice R Wanless-O'Gowan; Capt J E Green to be Major (Sept. 23).

Welsh Regt—The following Lieuts to be Capts—G E Todd, and to remain seconded; F H Linton, and to remain seconded; A G Lyttelton (Aug. 14). The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts—A C Whitehorne, R X Whitty (Aug. 14).

Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf—Sec Lieut A C M Paris to be Lieut (Aug. 14).

Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut J V Knox resigns his commission (Sept 24).

Manchester Regt—Sec Lieut H M K Gracey resigns his commission (Sept 24).

Durham Light Inf—Major Bernard W L McMahon to be Lieut-Col vice E St G Pratt, D S O (July 28). The following to be Majors;—Capt and Brevet Major E A C Blake (July 28), Capt A K Robb (Aug 23).

Royal Irish Rifles—Brevet Lieut-Col W D Bird D S O from the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt) to be Lieut-Col vice F J H Bell (Sept 24), Capt H R Charley to be Major (Sept 17).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt D J Glasfurd to be Major (Sept 20).

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Superny Lieut H S Wilson is restored to the establishment (July 23).

The Army Service Corps.

Capt A F Redfern is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (July 1).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Major W A McDougall F R C V S retires on retired pay (Sept 24).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

Staff Nurse Miss F M Jackson resigns her appointment (Sept 15).

Army Pay Department.

Staff Sergt Major H Loton from the Army Pay Corps to be Assistant Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Lieut (Sept 24).

Memoranda.

Col C W Carey, M V O, retired pay, Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, is granted the temporary rank of Major-General (June 21); Col J H V Crowe, on completion of the tenure of his appointment as a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, under the Canadian Government, is placed on the Half-pay list (Sept. 23); Col. J. M. Burt, Half-pay List (Sept. 24); Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. T. Ivey, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf., is granted the honorary rank of Capt. (Sept. 22).

General Reserve of Officers.

Foot Guards—Capt. J. A. Morrison resigns his commission (Sept. 24).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art.—M. D. Motion, late Cadet St. Paul's School O.T.C., to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Sept. 24).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Royal Anglesey—C P Coates, late Cadet St Edward's School O T C, to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Sept 24).

3rd Batt Suffolk Regt—H P James, late Lance-Corporal Berkhamsted School O T C, to be Sec Lieut on Sept 24.

4th Batt Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Sec Lieut (on probation) Bernard J Silver is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt Gloucestershire Regt—Sec Lieut (on probation) D A Greenslade is confirmed in his rank.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut (on probation) C E Wallis is confirmed in his rank.

4th Batt Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Major and Honorary Lieut-Col M J Carpendale resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (Sept 24.)

4th Batt Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut E W A Weir, retired pay, late Royal Irish Regt, to be Capt, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and promotion, 1909 (Sept 24).

CYCLIST COLONEL CAPTURED.

The following incident in the recent Army manœuvres at Home is related:—

The 9th Lancers were directly opposed by the Norfolk Cyclists, who were well posted and had an advanced post out on the Lillingstone road. This post was seen by the Lancers, who approached it with stealth and sent parties round to occupy a wood between the post and its friends. Just as the wood was occupied the colonel of the cyclists turned up on his motor-cycle and went forward to visit his past without noticing the Lancers who remained hidden and let him pass. When he had passed they jumped out into the road and called upon him to surrender. The gallant colonel would not hear of it and dashed on to the shelter of his post, but this post was at the same moment rushed by the main column of the 9th, and the Norfolk colonel was now between the devil and the deep sea. He attempted to return and at full speed, apparently intending to run down the enemy who had cut him off, but a wall of lances and rifles made him think better of it, and the Norfolks were deprived of their commander for a considerable time.

Mr. Ivor Thomas, Director of Traffic, Telegraph Department, is proceeding to Calcutta about the middle of this month to examine the effect of the revised pie-money rules and the need for any modification.

Why?

—Overheat the body and burden the digestion with wines and 'cups' when Horlick's is equally palatable and far more beneficial.

—You will like this clean, satisfying drink because it is 'quite different' from all others, gives no trouble to make, and is wonderfully re-vivifying.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

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Our optical department is in charge of a Member of the British Optical Association (By Exam.) London.

Only the best materials are used in the manufacture of frames and lenses. By making the frames and grinding the lenses on our premises, we are enabled to assure a perfect fit of frame as well as a lens necessary for the minutest degree of eyesight defect.

Our new price list will show that, compatible with the requirements of each individual case, our charges are moderate.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
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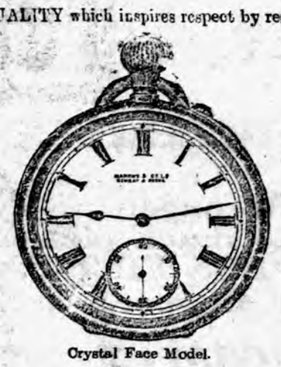
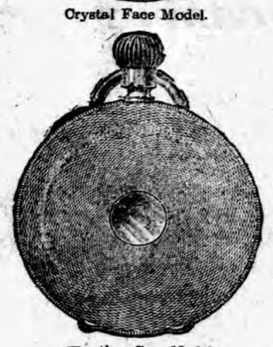
QUALITY which inspires respect by reason of distinguished Style, Elegance, Reliability, and Sturdy and Durable character.



Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Case Model.

Half-hunting Model.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

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Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

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Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 35.
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Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

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Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs. 60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

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Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
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The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
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The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

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IRON FRAMED upright grand, Ebonized case	375
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FORSTER Iron framed upright grand(L)	475
KNAKE Iron framed upright grand (B)	500
KULHA Iron framed upright, solid mahogany	450
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S. ROSE & Co's Indian upright grand, Ebonized case	475
ROSE & Co.'s Indian upright grand, nearly new	625

HORIZONTAL GRANDS.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS Baby grand	675
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ERARD short Indian grand	1,200
COLLARD & COLLARD drawingroom grand	875
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INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

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DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "DR LECLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions. Postage to Colonies 3d extra from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

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All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

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CONSULTATION FREE.

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Nestlé Chocolate Competition

OPEN TO BOMBAY SCHOOL CHILDREN

The Advertising Manager of Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company has much pleasure in announcing that the two prizes value Rs. 50 (RUPEES FIFTY) are awarded to Master Cecil Rozario and Master Frank Cooper, authors of the two best compositions of

"THE AUTO-BIOGRAPHY OF A PACKET OF CHOCOLATE"

A PACKET OF CHOCOLATE.

Having received a packet of Chocolate from the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., I was very much taken up with it and wished to know something more of it. To my surprise the chocolate I was eating, as it were found voice, and began to speak, and this is what it said:—

"We chocolates were born in a large plantation in far off America, and were then known as cocoa. In our little pods we were taken great care of and when we were of mature age were plucked from the branches of our trees and sent to the different houses where Chocolates are made. By great good luck we, the cocoa pods, fell into the hands of the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. There we were mixed with the rich NESTLE'S MILK and other ingredients which gave us our beautiful flavour and we were made into what we are now.

Owing to the rich milk and cream with which we are mixed we have great popularity and therefore you enjoy eating us so much.

Parties, weddings, christenings and entertainments are never found without their tables being graced by us. People who haven't tried us yet ask you everywhere why NESTLE'S CHOCOLATES are so popular and widely spread and I refer you to the pretty little saying "The test of the pudding is in the eating thereof."

As the chocolate finished speaking, although I felt sorry for it, I could not resist the temptation and eat it the way its companions had gone, thus proving the Chocolate's statement.

MASTER FRANK COOPER, (age 13),
NO. 1, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTO-BIOGRAPHY OF A PACKET OF CHOCOLATE.

Little boys and girls I am not very clever, but still I am going to write my own life. When you read it I am sure your eyes will be wet. As I have time to spare I will tell you how I grew into a packet of chocolate.

I was born of a small little seed. An old man put the tiny seed in the ground and after a time a small blade sprouted up. As time went on this blade grew into a plant and bore fruit. The fruit was plucked and I was taken out of it. They dried me and made me into powder. You may just fancy the pain I felt when I was pounded into dust like this. But I bore it without a sigh. I was afterwards packed up in a box and sent over to Switzerland.

Unluckily I came to the place in winter. Oh, it was cruel, how I shivered with the cold; Nobody took any pity on me, I was left out in the open, at last the box in which I lay was opened and I was glad to see a kindly looking man watching me with joy. I was afterwards told that it was Mr. Nestle himself.

I am sorry to say my joy did not last long. I was soon put on a blazing fire. Oh, how I burned, I am sure you wouldn't like to burn as I did. I wept, but all in vain. After heating me enough they took me off the fire and put me in a jug of milk. Oh, what a relief; I was wondering what was going to come next. I wouldn't have cared to sit on the fire again for the world, to my joy they took me and my friend the milk together and put us in a mould. When I left the mould I looked just as I do in dainty little packets in which I am again shut up.

They now sent me on another voyage. They carried me and put me on board a big ship. I was wondering where they were going to send me to. But I liked the idea of a sea voyage. Little did I dream that I was meant for sale. The ship in which I sailed came to India and I was at once taken ashore and put on a cart and jolted on to a confectioners shop. I was placed on a very lovely stand and I loved to be looked at. Little folks came in and made merry and I also enjoyed the fun. I was getting on very well and fancying I should live a long and merry life, when one day a little urchin bought me and took me home to his house.

He showed me to his little brothers and sisters, they longed to bite me. How they loved me;—at least, so I thought. In a moment I was torn to pieces and swallowed down mercilessly. Oh how cruel little children can be! They don't care for my beauty. They care more for my taste. And the result is that I am hunted down by infant sportsmen whenever I am seen.

MASTER CECIL ROZARIO, (age 11),
ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

To the Unsuccessful Competitors we offer our congratulations for the very excellent attempts they sent in and wish them "better luck next time."

DON'T FORGET

NESTLÉ CHOCOLATES ARE THE BEST

AN INTERESTING CONCERN.

One of the OLDEST COMPANIES trading in this City has CHANGED its ADDRESS
FROM
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE TO MEDOWS STREET.

It is perhaps in the fitness of things that the old Portuguese Treasury—reconstructed and restored beyond recognition almost—should now find house room for

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

when owing to their widely increased business during the last few years, they have been compelled to make a change and seek more extensive accommodation.

The name of CUTLER, PALMER and Co. has so long been a familiar one to residents in India, that the close association which the Company has with the Bombay of the early part of the nineteenth century may be recalled with interest. Established originally in London in the year when the great Napoleon was meeting his fate at Waterloo, its founder George Henry Cutler, a member of an old and respected Devonshire family, often had the pleasure of numbering among his guests in his Brixham mansion, Lord Nelson as well as many others who have left their name written on the history of the period. It was subsequently indirectly due to an action of his Lordship's that an eventful step in the history of the Company was taken, as itwas at the instance of Lord Nelson that Mr. Frank Cutler, a brother of the firm's founder, entered the Royal Navy—subsequently proceeding on active service against our then Gallic foes. It was in an encounter with them that he—commanding a little "cutting out" expedition—together with the boats crew, was captured by the French and imprisoned for so long a period that he was officially noted as dead. It was somewhat of a surprise years later when he put in an appearance at Whitehall, having escaped from his French prison—little the worse for his enforced absence. His identity having been established, he was restored to his position in His Majesty's service and subsequently retired with the rank of Commander.

His retirement following closely upon the death of his brother he became the sole partner of the Company and with the declaration of peace he returned to the scene of his former captivity and purchasing an extensive estate had it laid out as near as possible like an English park. The establishment of a branch of the House of Cutler, Palmer & Co. at Bordeaux was a not unnatural corollary and it was not long before "Cutler's Bordeaux" wines became familiar throughout not only the great Clubs of the west of London but among an extensive and old-fashioned clientele. Garrick House, off the Strand in London, from which the home business was conducted, was often the scene of a visit from one or other of their clients—such connoisseurs as the late Lord Brougham, the Earl of Effingham, the Marquis of Huntly, etc. It was during the latter part of the first half of the nineteenth century that the Company first turned their eyes to India and the East, and it was with the arrival in India of Mr. Robert Knight that the foundation was laid of the extensive business which now extends from London on the one hand to Hiogo in Japan on the other. Mr. Robert Knight who is doubtless remembered by some of the older residents of Bombay, stayed long enough to well establish his Company's business before relinquishing his connection in order to become associated with one of India's leading newspapers—the "Statesman." Succeeded by Mr. W. McLean Lee who also may be remembered as French Consul here for a long time the Bombay management ultimately developed upon Mr. Charles Palmer, who immediately on the close of the Mutiny took up his residence here, and it was not until 1862 that having satisfied himself of the great possibilities of the Eastern trade, he proceeded home and acquired a preponderating influence in the Company, The establishment of a house at Calcutta, subsequently at Madras and finally at Lahore, was the next step entered upon and the Company soon became the leading House of the East and were alluded to in an article in the "British Journal of Commerce" as the "Wine Merchants of India" an honourable position that it would be difficult to dispute.

Many and interesting were the incidents of trading in days when the facilities of transport were a little different to what they now are, and an old mofussil merchant recently recalled to the writer how he used to send his orders to the Company in Bombay, get the packages to Khandwa and then start a long and sometimes precarious period of bullock transit to his station in Rajputana. For obvious reasons the majority of the firms earlier constituents were military officers and the old file of orders contains many a letter ordering an array of wines that almost make one's mouth water to be sent up "by first available bullock train coming up under military escort" the addressee often having no hope of seeing them for four or five months from the date on which he penned his order.

The firm of CUTLER, PALMER AND CO. is now approaching its hundredth year of trading; there is little doubt but that the Company will see that so important an occasion is not allowed to pass unnoticed.

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